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VOL. XXIII NO. 200 · BOMBAY: THURSDAY, AUGUST 22, 1935 · TWELVE PAGES

INDIAN REGIMENT FOR Ethiopia

SIMLA, August, 21.

The Government of India have issued the following communique:—

"For many years past, a small guard, drawn from the Indian Army has been maintained at the British Legation at Addis Ababa, capital of Abyssinia. The Government of India and his majesty's Government have recently had under consideration the question of reinforcing this guard, with a view to facilitating the protection of British and Indian Subjects of His Majesty in Abyssinia, in case of emergency.

"It has now been decided to make immediate preparations for such reinforcement in case of necessity by taking steps to ensure that a necessary contingent is available in the near neighbourhood.

"A small detachment of the 5th battalion, Fourteenth Punjab Regiment is accordingly being despatched from Bombay for this purpose."—United Press.

MOBILISE OPINION FOR ABYSSINIA

Andrews On Duty Of Assembly

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 21.

That world opinion should be mobilised in favour of Abyssinian Independence; that no labour force ought to be allowed on any consideration whatever to be recruited from India; and, that the Legislative Assembly which meets shortly should pay strict attention to matters such as recruitment of labour, were the views expressed by Mr. C. F. Andrews to a "United Press" representative this evening.

Mr. Andrews was, for the past week, keenly watching the developments regarding the Italo-Abyssinian dispute. He was apparently disappointed at the abrupt failure of the Three-Power Conference at Paris.

Mr. Andrews said that his worst suspicions have been almost confirmed and that very little was now likely to be done before September 4, when the Assembly of the League of Nations meet.—United Press.

FORGING SANCTIONS AGAINST ITALY

GENEVA, Aug. 21.

The possibility of creating sanctions against Italy dominates the League circles who are hoping that the British Cabinet on Thursday will favour the convening of an emergency meeting of the Council next week instead on September 4. It is argued that in view of the possibility of the declaration of war anyday in the week will be saved by Italy the adoption of this procedure would be of tremendous value. Measures which might be taken by the League according to the previous decisions of the League Assembly in 1921 and 1927 include blockade and naval demonstration against the State held blameworthy for the threat to peace.

The risks of applying any kind of pressure to a country in the present mood of Italy are freely recognised. It is believed that the most effective measure which could be used to prevent Italian conquest of Abyssinia would be the closing of the Suez Canal or denial of its approaches to Italian ships. Before this can be done, the League Council would have to vote an excutive mandate to the powers possessing the necessary naval forces, namely, Britain and France.

In the naval sphere alone the task of enforcing such a measure should not be beyond the power of Great Britain; but there is, of course, no question of the British Government undertaking any isolated action. League officials are hurriedly returning to Geneva from their holidays realising that the next fortnight will be decisive for the existence of the League and for the issue of war in East Africa and elsewhere.—Reuter.

Will England Close Suez Canal To Italy?

MINISTERS DIVIDED ON SANCTIONS

Whitehall Perturbed Over Abyssinian Crisis; But Paris Talks Of Stresa Front

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Aug. 21.

An emergency meeting of ministers presided by Mr. Baldwin was held at five this evening. Sir Samuel Hoare, Capt. Eden, Mr. MacDonald, Mr. Neville Chamberlain and Sir John Simon were present.

To-morrow's Cabinet meeting has been summoned at the unusual hour of ten, indicating long discussion. It is believed that full details of policy will not be elaborated to-morrow, but a decision on general principles is expected.

CABINET DIVIDED ON SANCTIONS

The Cabinet is believed to be divided on the issue of sanctions against Italy. Those favouring sanctions believe that they can be imposed without involving very grave consequences. Others believe that Britain's efforts should be confined to restricting the conflict to Africa.

It is understood that the emergency meeting of Ministers, comprising the Foreign Affairs Committee after hearing Capt. Eden's report on Paris conversations and Sir Samuel Hoare's views thereon, will decide what policy should be recommended to the Cabinet to-morrow. Sir Samuel Hoare and Capt. Eden also conferred to-day with Mr. Winston Churchill and Labourite Mr. Lansbury.

EMERGENCY MEETING TERMINATES

LONDON, Aug. 21.

The Emergency meeting of the Ministers terminated at 6-55 this evening.—Reuter.

GREAT ACTIVITY AT WHITEHALL

LONDON Aug. 21.

The gravity of the situation is reflected in the great activity at Whitehall this morning. The interest of all parties in regard to the position is shown by the fact that Mr. Lansbury called at the Foreign Office at 10-30 and had 20 minutes' interview with Sir Samuel Hoare.

Mr. Lloyd George, who motored up specially from Churt, visited the Foreign Office at 11 and stayed over an hour.

He saw both Capt. Eden and Sir Samuel Hoare, but declined to say anything regarding his visit.

Following these visits Sir Samuel Hoare held a miniature Empire Conference at the Foreign Office attended by the High Commissioners of Australia, New Zealand, Canada and the Egyptian Minister.

It is learned that preliminary to the Cabinet meeting to-morrow the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Cabinet will meet at Downing Street to-day, Mr. MacDonald presiding in the absence of Mr. Boldwin, to hear Capt. Eden's report of the events in Paris and to consider the position arising from the failure of the Paris Conference.—Reuter.

BRITISH POLICY EXPLAINED

LONDON, August 21.

Premier Baldwin on arrival at Calais was met by Mr. Neville Chamberlain from Switzerland. They continued the journey to London together.

The Irish Free State representative also attended the Empire Conference lasting 75 minutes.

The United States' Charge d'Affaires conferred with Sir Samuel Hoare for three-quarters of an hour.

It is learned that Sir Herbert Samuel held a lengthy conference with Sir Samuel Hoare and Capt. Anthony Eden yesterday.

The policy of the British Government at present is to give "every chance to representations through diplomatic channels." and it was stated in authoritative quarters to-day.

No diplomatic negotiations, as foreshadowed in the Paris Communique of August 18 has been undertaken by Britain with Italy, nor has any authoritative suggestion been made in London to advance the date of the League Council meeting fixed for September 4.—Reuter.

MINISTERS READY FOR CABINET MEETING

(Special Cable).

LONDON, August 21.

Practically the whole Cabinet is now assembled in London for to-morrow's meeting.

Premier Baldwin arrived from the continent this afternoon accompanied by Mr. Neville Chamberlain whom he met 'en route.' The Premier immediately proceeded to Downing Street. Sir Bolton Eyres Monsell landed in Portland from his yacht and now is on his way to London.

Viscount Cecil visited the Foreign Office.

KEEP UP "STRESA FRONT"!

PARIS, Aug. 21.

The French press regards the prospects of a peaceful settlement almost hopeless and emphasises the necessity of maintaining the "Stresa Front" in face of the German danger.—Reuter.

NO TRUCK WITH "REFORMS"

Kidwai's Move To Call Conference Of Radical Congressmen

"NO OFFICE" CAMPAIGN

LUCKNOW, Aug. 21.

A vigorous campaign, opposing the acceptance of offices by Congress under the "Reforms" is being launched by the Left Wing Congress Party in the United Provinces, headed by Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai. With the alliance of the Socialist groups, the Party is sure to force a policy of non-co-operation with the Reforms, at the next session of the Congress to be held in Lucknow.

PRELIMINARY CONFERENCE

A preliminary conference of Congressmen of this group and Socialists favouring the policy of boycott of the Reformed Legislatures has been convened to meet by the end of this year, when Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is expected to be out of jail.

Talks with Acharya Narendra Deo and Babu Sampuranand, Socialist leaders, during their visit to Lucknow last week-end, showed that they had welcomed alliance with the left wing of Congress.

Mr. Rafi Ahmad interviewed by a "United Press" epresentative, admitted that he was convening such a conference, but refused to disclose the future programme of the party in this connection at present.

ENCOURAGING RESPONSE.

It is understood that he has been in correspondence with Congress leaders of his school of thought in several other provinces and has received encouraging response from them. Mr. Kidwai will shortly be sending circular letters all over India, outlining the aims and objects with which the Conference is being convened in order to secure the signatures of those who believe in the futility of acceptance of offices. This, according to him, will give a lead to the Congress session at Lucknow, which will decide this issue.—United Press.

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE"

Unfounded Statement

The statement which appeared in a vernacular paper in Bombay on Wednesday that a Syndicate consisting of seven persons whose names are mentioned has purchased "The Bombay Chronicle" for three lakhs of rupees is absolutely untrue.

The Proprietors of "The Bombay Chronicle" wish to state categorically and without any reservation whatsoever that they have no knowledge whatever of the syndicate mentioned in the report published and that there have been no negotiations of any kind with it for the sale of "The Bombay Chronicle."

TOCHI SCOUTS FIRED ON

NATHIAGALI, Aug. 21.

Report has been received here that a party of Tochi Scourt patrolling near Hassankhel Tungi, five miles to the northwest in Spinwam North Waziristan Agency was subjected to heavy fire by a party of Hassankhel, Scouts suffered no casualties.

Hasabkhel is a petty sub-division of Mohmitlhel tribes. They are living in the neighbourhood of Kaitu valley. Their recent behaviour was stated to be unsatisfactory. In connection with yesterday's raid of Battal village, a party of the Frontier constabulary under the Deputy Superintendent is pursuing them and have captured three more raiders. besides the three reported earlier. No further detail is available at present.—A.P.

U. S. A. EXPLOITS CRASH In Silver

CRISIS CONTINUES IN SILVER MARKET

Bullion 'Change Directors Await Court Orders For Action

MYSTERY OF OPPOSITION TO CLEARING HOUSE

Crisis continues in the Bombay Silver Market, and a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Bullion Exchange after prolonged discussions for about two hours dispersed on Wednesday evening, as it was practically impossible to decide the course of action to get over the situation, as the affairs of the firm of Messrs. Raichand Motichand and Co., one of the prominent operators, are still the matter of judicial proceedings.

Court Orders Awaited

An application was made on behalf of Messrs. Raichand Motichand & Co., requesting the annulment of the adjudication order passed on Tuesday against them, and Mr. Justice Blackwell has posted the application for hearing on Thursday (to-day).

Unless the orders of the court become known, it is stated, the Board will not be in a position to take up any line of action. For this reason, the meeting which was held on Wednesday evening, could not come to any decision.

It is understood that the question of clearing profit and losses through the branch of a local Bank was also considered at the meeting.

The Cotton Exchange and the Bombay Stock Exchange through the medium of clearing-houses are carrying out their financial obligations in a very satisfactory manner.

It is somewhat surprising that the Bullion Exchange had not realised the importance of adopting this system, until the whole market is engulfed in a terrible crisis, which is having its repercussions on the world silver markets.

OPPOSITION TO CLEARING HOUSE.

Wild speculation has had its day in the Silver Market of Bombay and the Bullion Exchange has at last been driven to the only course open to it of settling business obligations through a clearing house.

Even at this juncture, there seems to be considerable opposition to the establishment of a clearing house, and discussion was held on the advisability of having a clearing house.

This opposition to such a perfectly safe method of settling all business claims requires to be cleared up.

FINAL DECISION TO-DAY

Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta, President of the Bombay Bullion Exchange, interviewed by a representative of the "Chronicle" refused to throw any light on the possible developments, perhaps in view of the present tense situation of the market.

A meeting of the Board of Directors and of members of the Exchange will be held to-day (Thursday) to arrive at a final decision on the issues vital to the stability of the Silver Market.

(Earlier News on last page).

FRONT PAGE FEATURES

Abyssinian War And Silver Fall Loom Large

(Special Cable).

LONDON, August 21.

Abyssinia and silver are at present the two most potentous factors in the City, the former because real apprehensions exist as to what will be the effect of world trade in the event of the Italo-Abyssinian conflict which raises numerous knotty problems, especially the application of sanctions by the League members and the question of definition of contraband.

DEATH SENTENCES CONFIRMED

Echo Of Offering Old Man As Human Sacrifice

NAGPUR, Aug. 21.

A special bench consisting of Messrs. Staples and Niyogi confirmed to-day the death sentences passed by the Sessions Judge of Wardha on Adkoo and Tima, two villagers of Chanda district for offering an old man as human sacrifice.

The sentences of transportation for life passed on three others for abetment of the offence were also confirmed.

It will be recalled that the accused offered in sacrifice an old man to propitiate the Gods believing that the cause of successive crop failures was due to their anger. The old man was killed by throwing him into the "holy fire."—United Press.

SHAHIDGANJ DISPUTE

Muslim Leaders Not Prepared For Any Conference Or Discussion

LAHORE, Aug. 21.

Fresh developments in connection with Pir Kaku Shah's alleged tomb inside the Shahidganj Gurdwara were witnessed to-day, when at about 2 p.m. Muslim leaders and lawyers met in the office of the "Daily Siyasat," and after prolonged discussions came to the conclusion that the Muslims were not prepared to hold "any conference or discussion, or make any statement to the police in connection with the complaint" regarding the possession of the alleged tomb, nor were they bound to do so. It was the duty of the police to challan the case after due investigation.

Sikhs did not join in the meeting, which was to have been a joint Muslim-Sikh conference.—United Press.

INDIAN AVIATORS LEAVE FOR CAPE

Presented With Purse At Nairobi

NAIROBI, Aug. 21.

The Parsee airmen left for Cape after several days' halt here, overhauling the engine. They were feted by the Indian community and were presented a purse of 50 sterling. T. H. Dastur is returning to India where he has received an aviation appointment at Lahore. His two companions continue the flight alone.—Reuter.

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, August 21.

Silver continues to upset Foreign Exchanges. America bought heavily on August 19 and 20; yet no corresponding volume of business passed through the Foreign Exchange Market. Some suggest that the American Treasury dealt direct with big commercial banks who are seasonal purchasers of dollars, while others opine that the Bank of England advanced sterling against gold earmarked in New York.

The rumour is going round which is obviously impossible to check up, that America is an unlimited buyer of silver at the present price.

Meanwhile, gold reached the new level below 140 for the first time in the current year due to small but steady continental demand for sterling which is being partially offset by the British Control's purchases of francs.

WOMEN'S CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP

Tragic Death Of British Competitor

WARSAW Aug. 21.

The Englishwoman, Miss Agnes Stevenson, aged 52 who was to have participated in the chess contest for ladies' world championship here, was killed instantly on arrival by aeroplane. She was struck on the head by a propeller when she walked in front of the machine.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

AGENDA FOR CABINET MEETING

LONDON, Aug. 21.

Not since the domestic crisis in 1931 has Downing Street in August presented a scene of such activity as to-day. Large crowds watched the arrival and departure of Ministers and other leading statemen. Numerous photographers and representatives of British and foreign newspapers were also present.

It is understood that the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Cabinet discussed the agenda for to-morrow's Cabinet meeting which contains three heads, namely, Capt. Eden's report on the Paris Conference, British Government's attitude at Geneva and the question of export of arms.

The earlier talks with Empire representatives are described as "mainly informative" which suggests that the Dominions representatives were asked to communicate with their Governments and ascertain their views on certain points.

The suggestion made that Sir Samuel Hoare, when he saw the United States Charge d'Affaires, requested a change in United States' attitude is authoritatively described as without foundation.—Reuter.

TRANS-BORDER TROUBLE.

NATHIAGALI, Aug. 21.

According to a report received here, the Battal village raiding party is believed to be 300 strong. It is said to have been under one Qalandar Khan of Allai. One of this gang has been killed and twenty-three captured, including 3 wounded, along with nine rifles.—A. P.

JAPAN'S "NO" TO BRITAIN.

TOKIO, Aug. 21.

It is learned that Britain recently sounded Japan on the question of the resumption of naval talks but the Cabinet has instructed the Embassy in London to inform Britain that Japan declined to resumed talks until the demand of parity is accepted.—Reuter.

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Wanted a graduate teacher for matric student to teach French, Mathematics, etc. Morning time 6-30 to 7-30. Fees Rs. 20. Box No. 4754, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted—An experienced energetic nurse age 25 to 35 to look after two Parsi babies. Board and lodging provided. Apply with copies of testimonials stating minimum salary expected to Box No. 4737 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a Lady Companion, preferably medical woman for a melancholic patient whole day attendance, state age, caste and lowest salary to Box No. 4733, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted—A Secretary on Rs. 50 per race day, till the close of Poona and Bombay Races. Apply enclosing one anna stamp to:—The Good Luck Society, Mysore. (4746).

Applications will be considered from respectable merchants and retired Officers or individuals of status for the appointment of a few District Managers to organise agencies in unrepresented areas for the sale of Carrons teas and look after stocks. Salary Rs. 250—12 1/2—500 plus allowance Rs. 100 with benefit of yearly bonus. Apply stating experience and references. Carrons (India), Ltd., Post Box 453, Madras. (4747)

Wanted Urgently, Competent Stenographers, (Bombay, Qualified Accountants, B. Com., G.D.A., Mechanical-Electrical Engineers Spinning-Weaving Masters for Mills. Apply with Certificates, Salaries required, Box 4738, "Bombay Chronicle."

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Airy well lighted double and single rooms with independent water, electric supply in healthiest locality, rent Rs. 8, 12, 20, 30 for respectable families in Cassum Mitha's new buildings, near Lower Parel, B. B. & C. I. Railway Station. (4716).

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Excellent flats, Himat Nivas, Dongersi Road, Samudra Tarang, Darashah Road, off Nepean Sea Road, Lloyd Chambers, Walkeshwar Road. Apply Mr. Balu, 'phone. 23956. (4742).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Wanted candidates to learn Shorthand by post in 6 weeks. Practical training. Low cost. Easy terms. Booklet free. International Correspondence College, Post Box 412, Calcutta. (4748).

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Wanted a Loan of Rs. 5,000 immediately for 1 year on Pro-Note by gentleman of good position. Interest 9 to 12 per cent., payable regularly every month. Please reply Box No. 4743, "The Bombay Chronicle".

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Wanted Agents and organisers to sell our Industrial Insurance Policies all over India, Burma and Ceylon. Apply Managing Agents Griha Lakshmi Insurance Ltd., 1, British Indian St., Calcutta. (.739).

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Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

99. MACHINERY WANTED.

Wanted complete Match Factory Machinery new or secondhand, write to Bijeram Dedraj Oil Mills, Dhulia. (4749).

MACHINERY FOR SALE

For Quick Sale—20 H. P. 2 cyl. Titan Kerosene Tractor with 2 Furrow International power-lift plow and Case double disc-harrow (in slight disrepair). All little used and open trial and Expert inspection. What offers? Apply the Proprietor, Riverside Estate, P. O. Girnara, Nasik District. (4740).

121. DAILY WANTS.

Tea with excellent flavour and of best quality available at cheapest price. Trial solicited. You are sure to be satisfied. Apply Jamsetji D. Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi.

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Dispensary Furniture, Drugs, etc. Very useful for Chemist shop. Apply, Box No. 4752, "Bombay Chronicle".

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Poona Races—Win Rupees one thousand. Particulars from M.V.S. Nathan, 35|37, Thambuchetty Street, Madras.

4571.

2,750 More Students to apply for Scholarships in Homoeopathy and Biochemistry, and intelligent men to win Rs. 50,000 by solving our easy puzzle. Apply for prospectus and detailed rules of puzzle enclosing 2 annas stamps to:—The Grace Medical Mission, Mayelikara, Travancore. (4676).

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN

GENTLEMEN of the Common Jury, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on THURSDAY, the 22nd Instant at 10-45 a.m. (S.T.).

SHAPOORJI B. BILLIMORIA,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 20th August, 1935.
1630

WANTED

WANTED a MOHAMEDAN GRADUATE with B.T. or S.T.C. qualifications or an Undergraduate with S.T.C. or 10 years' experience as a Secondary Teacher as per Bombay Primary Education Rule 51 to work under the School Board as a Reorganising Officer for Urdu Primary Schools in Thana District for the present for six months. Applications should be submitted to the undersigned on or before 28th August, 1935, with testimonials, age and least salary expected.

D. W. RAUT,
Chairman,
District School Board, Thana.
District School Board Office,
Thana, 16th August, 1935.
1614

Legal Notices

PUBLIC NOTICE.

I, the undersigned BEN MARSDEN, of Ahmedabad, do hereby give notice to the public on behalf of Messrs. Whittle and Co., that the Ginning and Pressing Factories belonging to Messrs. Whittle & Co., and which are situated at Wadhwan Camp, Wadhwan City, Rampara, Ranpur, Dholera and Barvala, and the plot of land, situated in the village Pimpli, together with the plots of land on which the said factories are situated, and the adjoining plots of land with all the buildings thereon with right, title and interest which Messrs Whittle & Co., possess with respect thereto and also together with all the machineries and all the Stores other than Cotton of the said Ginning and Pressing Factories are sold to Mehta Popatlal Thakershi of Wadwan Camp, and a (sata) chithi has been already executed to that effect. If any person has got any objection to the said sale or any person has any right or interest in the said properties, he should declare it within a month of the publication of this notice, and if no objection will be coming forth during the above mentioned time, the sale deeds with respect to the said properties will be executed in favour of Mehta Popatlal Thakarshi, it being taken for granted that no one has any objection to the said sale and afterwards no one will be entitled to raise any objection or put forward any claims with respect to sale of the above mentioned properties.

Dated this 17th day of August, 1935.

BEN MARSDEN.
Attorney.
for Emma, J. Whittle
1620.

Auction Sales

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF PROPERTIES SITUATE IN CANNANORE, NORTH MALBAR.

By Order of the Official Assignee, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY 29th August, 1935, at 3-0 P.M. (S.T.) at their rooms at 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, the Right, Title and Interest of Insolvent Pokiarath Kanna Kurup in the undermentioned Properties:—

LOT (1)—Property known by Adichath Paramba, area 43 cents.

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Thenakkal Valap, 47 cents.

Kothith Valap, 50 cents.

CRAWFORD & CO.

DHOLPUR REPLACES PATIALA

Change In Chancellorship Of Princes' Chamber

The Maharajah of Patiala, who took part in the Silver Jubilee celebrations as honorary A.D.C. to the King, has left London for treatment on the Continent writes ("The Times.")

In his capacity as Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes he was in consultation with Counsel respecting amendments to the Government of India Bill to meet criticisms made at the conference of Princes and Ministers in Bombay last January. His Highness having officially informed the Viceroy that this business is concluded, he ceases for the time being to be Chancellor under the Standing Orders whereby the Chancellor cannot be out of India except on business connected with the Chamber without demitting office 'pro tem.' The Pro-Chancellor, the Maharajah of Dholpur, therefore has automatically become Acting Chancellor.

Lord Linlithgow's Perfect Golf

LONDON (By Air Mail)

Lord Linlithgow will probably be one of the most physically active of recent Viceroys, says the gossip columnist of the "Daily Telegraph." When last in India he was a believer in exercise in a climate that does not excite to exertion.

A fellow passenger on the voyage after the Agricultural Commission had concluded its work recalls the daily spectacle of Lord Linlithgow on the sports deck at six in the morning. Clad in baggy flannel trousers and a sweater, and armed with a heavy driver, his Lordship smote and incalculable number of imaginary golf balls ito the sea.

A Viceroy has many opportunities of golf in India, but in all probablity Lord Linlithgow's actual drives will never attain the length the perfect direction, and the superb lies that were achieved by a non-existent ball that had the dimly seen shores of Africa as its target.

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Celebes ,,	8th Sept.	18th ,,
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"Appoint Real Tribunal"

INDO-BURMA FINANCIAL ADJUSTMENT

Indian Business Will Not Accept Arbitrary And Ex-Parte Findings

Mr. D. G. Mulherkar, Secretary of the Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Cawnpore, has addressed the following to the Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Department, regarding the Report of the Tribunal re: financial adjustment between India and Burma.

The Joint Parliamentary Committee, in their Report, while recommending the separation of Burma, from India suggested that early steps should be taken for the determination, by an impartial Tribunal, of the principles of "an equitable apportionment between the two countries of assets and liabilities." The question of apportioning equitably the assets and liabilities of the two countries, which for a long term of years constituted one single Government and not two separate entities, as put forward by the representatives of the Government of Burma, presents a very complex problem, which requires a great deal of serious thought and close examination of a number of factors entering into the administration of the two countries.

The Government of India, in paragraph 93 of their Despatch dated 20th September, 1930, to the Secretary of State for India, realising the extremely difficult issues which would require not only close analysis by experts but also the necessity of holding an even balance between conflicting claims of the two countries, suggested that the problem should be solved by drawing up through mutual co-operation between the two Governments an agreed statement of the case for reference to an "Impartial Tribunal". They could not ignore also one of the main considerations that the public opinion in both the countries should feel satisfied that each of them is being fairly treated in the proposed adjustment. The Sub-Committee of the first Round Table Conference on Burma, appreciating the considerations put forward by the Government of India, recommended in their Report dated 9th December, 1930, to the fisst Round Table Conference a proposal that the case about the adjustment after being thoroughly explored by the experts of the two Governments, should, in the first place, be placed before the Standing Finance Committees of the Indian Legislative Assembly and the Burma Legislative Council and that the representatives of the two countries should be associated with the work of the Tribunal. This recommendation of the Burma Sub-Committee was adopted on the 16th January, 1931, by the first Round Tarle Conference Committee and it was further confirmed by the Round Table Conference at its 8th Plenary Meeting on the 19th January, 1931. The Prime Minister, in his speech on the same day, gave an undertaking regarding Burma to the effect that "the Government will pursue the decisions of the Sub-Committee."

R. T. C. MANDATE IGNORED.

In view of these undertakings, the public and the Legislature in India naturally lived under the impression that whenever the question of separation of Burma was settled by the Joint Parliamentary Committee steps would be taken by the Secretary of State for India to act up to the recommendation of the first Round Table Conference to solve this question.

The Joint Parliamentary Committee, which was in the possession of the decision of the first Round Table Conference, did not specifically refer as to the constitution of the Tribunal which the Government of India suggested; they, in para 482 of their Report, merely suggested that "it would be necessary to appoint an "Impartial Tribunal" which will, in the first place, lay down the principles of apportionment leaving the application of those principles to be worked out in detail at a later date."

When in December, 1934, the Secretary of State for India constituted the Tribunal in pursuance of the Joint Parliamentary Committee's recommendation, he entirely ignored the main considerations put forward by the Government of India as regards the personnel and procedure of the Tribunal the person of the Tribunal was not announced till 16th February, 1935, and the Indian Legislative Assembly recorded its protest by adopting a motion for adjournment on 26th March, 1935, against the action of the Secretary of State for India in not adhering to the explicit arrangement arrived at on this issue at the first Round Table Conference.

GRAVE INJUSTICE.

The Committee of the Federation feel that it was the duty of the Government of India to press for the acceptance of the very recommendations that they themselves had initially made to the Secretary of State for India to solve this question of such a magnitude. They cannot understand how the Government of India can reconcile themselves to the action of the Secretary of State and their acquiescing in his action in constituting the Tribunal is an act of grave injustice to the rightful claims of both the countries concerned.

EX-PARTE DECISION.

The Committee of the Federation think it futile to examine the various findings of the Tribunal and the application of certain principles for the apportionment of the assets and liabilities between the two countries, in view of the inherent handicap of the Tribunal in their not having been associated with the representatives of Indian and Burman public opinion and in not having the advantage of examining non-official witnesses from both the countries on this important question.

The following are the heads which, owing to the summary manner in which the Tribunal have taken for granted the data prepared by the Government of India (without the assistance of any non-official representative of the Central Legislature), render the decisions taken by the Tribunal unacceptable to India:—

(1) Whether the assets and liabilities only of the Central Government should be calculated, or whether all assets and liabilities of all Central and Provincial Governments constituting India and Burma, should be taken into account;

(2) In calculating the liability, whether the liability arising out of Burmese wars should not be assigned wholly to Burma, instead of only in the ratio of 7.5 per cent;

(3) Whether the deficits to the Burman budget contributed to form the general revenues of the Government of India for several years, should or should not be reckoned amongst the liabilities assignable wholly to Burma;

(4) Whether the liabilities already liquidated by the India from taxes, to which the Burmese contribution was meagre, should or should not be reckoned for this purpose;

(5) Whether the valuation of the assets is correct at book value less depreciation;

(6) Whether the value of forests at Rs. 12 lakhs represents only the value of Government of India forests or all forests including Burma forests;

(7) Whether book-value of New Delhi, military land in Bombay and the list of dead assets ("a list, admittedly imperfect, has been supplied to us by the representative of the Government of India") should be regarded as conclusive;

(8) Whether the ratio of 7.5 per cent is a fair ratio, having regard to the greater potentiality for population in Burma, greater forests and mineral wealth, higher standard of life and greater taxable capacity;

(9) Whehter the net assets to be assumed by Burma in the share of Burma's liability and share of Burma in excess of liability over assets, should remain as a debt from Burma to India, or whether such debt should be assumed by the United Kingdom, with a corresponding reduction of liability of Indian sterling debt;

(10) Whether such debt should, if assumed by India, carry a rate of 3-1/4 per cent, which is the Government of India's own borrowing rate to-day, while the lending rate to States and Provinces is very much higher;

(11) Whether it is desirable to convert the amount of total liability assignable to Burma into an annuity of 45 years, or any particular period;

(12) Whether the arrangements in respect of the regulations between the monetary systems of India and Burma as agreed between the Governor-General in Council and the Governor of Burma in Council and approved of by the Secretary of State, are fair and proper;

(13) Whether position created by the proposed new Burmese coinage in due course and the obligation to retire Indian rupees does not impose on India an unfair liability.

The Committee, therefore, lodge their emphatic protest against the gross injustice which has been done to the interests of both the countries generally and India in particular.

In view of this background to the appointment of the so-called Tribunal in December, 1934, it is not surprising that the suspicion of some in India regarding the motive for separation of Burma is further confirmed. The separation of Burma is believed to be solely decided upon in the interests of British enterprise and British exports to Burma. The rich in mineral and forest recost of acquiring that country sources was debited to the Indian Treasury under orders from His Majesty's Government. This is mentioned as an illustration of the manner in which the so-called equitable apportionment of the assets and liabilities between the two countries is sought to be made out by the Tribunal.

'STEP-MOTHERLY ATTITUDE.'

The separation of Burma from India reminds the Committee of the Federation of a similar action taken by the British Government in separating Aden from India and turning it into a Crown Colony under the administration of the Colonial Office. The Committee have searched in vain in the Report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee as also in the Government of India Bill for any indication of the attitude of the Secretary of State for India towards the question of equitable apportionment of assets and liabilities between India and the separated Aden. The nearest parallel to this is the question of separated Burma and of deciding the financial adjustment concerned therefor. The strikingly different manner in which India is to be treated vis-a-vis the Colonial Office which takes over Aden and 'vis-a-vis' Burma which is being separated from India, brings home the worse than step-motherly attitude which His Majesty's Government now choose to adopt against India, when Indian and British interests clash or appear to clash so strikingly.

SUBSERVIENT TO WHITE HALL.

It cannot be denied even by the British Government that the association of Aden with India has resulted not only in material development of the resources of that territory but also to a very substantial degree in the improvement of the military strength of the Port, which has now come to be regarded as one of the impregnable military stations in the link of Imperial Defence. That the Government of India should reconcile themselves from their original attitude regarding Aden to the wishes of His Majesty's Government and not even press for their claim for millions of rupees from the Indian Treasury spent over several generations on Aden brings home in a conclusive manner the subservient position of the Government of India vis-a-vis orders from Whitehall. The Committee suggest, even at this late hour, if the claim of the British Government for the equitable apportionment of assets and liabilities between India and Burma is based on justice, that the Government of India do demand of the British Government an adjustment of assets and liabilities between India and Aden, as is claimed to be applied between India and Burma.

APPOINT A 'REAL' TRIBUNAL.

As the Government of India were themselves initially of the opinion that the question about financial adjustment between India and Burma ought to be solved to the satisfaction of the people of both the countries, the Committee urge upon them to represent to the Secretary of State for India the intense feelings of the people of India and of Burma on this question and to suggest to him that the only satisfactory solution of the problem lies in the appointment of a 'real' Tribunal, with which the representatives of Indian and Burman public opinion will be associated and which will have the opportunity of examining the view-points of all interests concerned in the adjustment. The person of the "Tribunal" has not the confidence of either Indians or Burmans and its findings are not acceptable to India at least. If the Government of India are really anxious that both the Indian and Burman public should feel satisfied over these financial adjustments between the two countries, the only step Government can still take is the one indicated above.

As the relief work done at the Karachi Centre by the Memon Relief Society, Calcutta, is being completed, the Managing Committee has resolved that the funds for the work shall not be received from 25th instant, and the Karachi Centre will be closed from 1st September, 1935.

Digitized with financial assistance by Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

Commissioner Turns Down Proposal To Re-Introduce Rent Act

Heavy Reductions Already Enforced, He Says, By Decline Of Over A Crore In Privately-Owned Properties

Do the middle and lower classes require restriction on rents?

It will be recalled that as far as December 1928, under the Rent Restriction Act, the middle-classes in Bombay were afforded protection on rents not exceeding Rs. 80 per month.

Owing to unemployment and trade depression it was thought desirable by the Municipal Corporation to approach the Government of Bombay to re-introduce the Rent Act, but the Municipal Commissioner thinks that there is no necessity to impose any restriction on rents of premises occupied by the lower and middle classes and he gives elaborate and detailed reasons for the same.

The Commissioner after giving the figures of the last five years, showing a total reduction in gross value of Rs. 1,13,33,898 in respect of privately-owned properties, states that in some cases the owners had to reduce the rents twice or thrice during the last five years as tenants vacated and landlords could not find suitable tenants to occupy the premises until a further substantial reduction was made.

Remission of Taxes.

The Commissioner then gives the following figures of remission of taxes allowed by way of refund and drawback due to the loss in rent on account of the tenements in the City remaining vacant to show that the present state of house property in the City is so precarious as to justify no restriction on rents of premises occupied by the lower and middle classes or even by persons who can afford to pay higher rents.

Year	Amount of remission allowed.
1930-31	Rs. 4,74,329
1931-32	,, 6,06,541
1932-33	,, 6,24,241
1933-34	,, 7,53,420

Why Rents Dropped.

Concluding he remarks:—

"Another factor which contributed to the rents of the existing premises being reduced considerably was the notable revival of building activity consequent on the drop in the return from gilt-edged securities and cash deposits in Banks. During the years 1932-33 and 1933-34 there were 311 chawls with 5,356 tenements and 288 other buildings with 1983 tenements newly constructed and assessed to property taxes.

"Similar figures for 1934-35 are not yet available but it is a well-known fact that several new buildings were completed and occupied during that year and many buildings are at present under construction in different Wards in the City. They will also cause further reduction in the rents of older properties according to the economic law of supply and demand.

"For these reasons, I am of opinion that there is no necessity to impose any restrictions on rents of premises occupied by the lower and middle classes in the City."

The 14th annual general meeting of the B. N. Railway Indian Labour Union will be held in the Indian Institute at Chakradharpore on Saturday (24th instant) at 6 p.m. with Mr. V. V. Giri in the chair.

TO MEN AND WOMEN OF ALL AGES! ESPECIALLY THOSE OVER FORTY!

Keep your Arteries Young!
Your Blood Pressure Down!

Many people blame the extreme Indian climate for their loss of vitality, for premature ageing and for a general feeling of lassitude. Especially in men and women over forty, these conditions are aggravated by shortness of breath and a heart which "thumps" all too readily. The climate is not responsible. The frequent cause is hardening of the arteries with high blood-pressure.

Such a condition impairs your enjoyment of life and is a serious handicap to efficiency. It is one of the most common causes of premature old age.

"Phyllosan," prepared under the direction of E. Buergi, M.D., Professor of Medicine at the University of Berne, restores the elasticity of the arteries and corrects the blood-pressure. Breathlessness and dizziness disappear, and all physical and vital forces are increased, irrespective of age.

Just two tablets three times a day, before meals. Take them regularly and the results will astonish and gratify you. "Phyllosan" is a pure vegetable product, free from animal fats and all deleterious chemicals—it is perfectly harmless in any dose.

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EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

Public Invited To Suggest Subjects For Discussion

The Secretary of the All-India Federation of Educational Associations writes:

The 11th All-India Educational Conference will be held at Nagpur on December, 27-30, 1935. In order that the work of the conference may not be delayed the Constitution provides that suggestions should be invited from Associations and Individual members as well as from educationists in general on the following:—

(a) Topics round which the papers and addresses should centre in the General Session and the Sectional Conferences.

(b) Subjects on which papers should be invited for General Sessions and the Sectional Conferences.

(c) Names of Educationists who should be invited to read papers or deliver Addresses at General Sessions and Sectional Conferences, together with the subjects in which they specialise.

(d) Resolutions that should be passed by General Sessions or Sectional Conferences.

Sectional Conference

The following Sectional Conferences have been decided upon:—

(1) Primary and Rural Education; (2) Secondary Education; (3) University Education; (4) Childhood and Home Education; (5) Vocational Education; (6) Adult Education; (7) Examinations; (8) Health and Physical Education; (9) Moral and Religious Education; (10) Training of Teachers; (11) Experiment and Research; (12) Internationalism and Peace.

I shall be obliged if educationists interested would kindly send suggestions to me regarding each of these matters for the General Session and for each of the Sectional Conferences separately. The Suggestions should reach me by the 30th September 1935, at the latest. I regret very much that I shall not be able to place suggestions received after the 30th September before the Executive Committee and the Council for final selection.

Car Knocks Down Woman At Byculla

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Two motor accidents are reported from the north of the City, one at Clare Road, Byculla, this morning, and the other at Parel Road, Lal Baug last evening. One proved fatal.

While attempting to cross the road near Gentleman's Restaurant at Byculla, Jainabi, a Muslim woman, was knocked down at nine this morning by car X 9232 which was proceeding towards Byculla Bridge.

The woman sustained extensive injuries all over the body and was removed to the J. J. Hospital where her condition is stated to be serious.

Sub-Inspector Mohammed Akbar of the Nagpada Police is investigating the case.

KILLED BY LORRY.

Sadoo Babaji (30 years) was knocked down last evening by motor lorry W 4311 when he was attempting to cross the tram lines at Lal Baug.

The lorry was coming from the direction of Lal Baug and when near the Haji Kassam Chawl on Parel Road, the youth was on the tram lines. The wheels of the lorry, it is stated, passed over his body, and the lorry mounted the footpath. The victim was removed to the J. J. Hospital but he succumbed to his injuries soon after.

Pralhad Strike Will Continue If All Workers Are Not Reinstated

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY

The General Secretary of the 'G' Ward District Congress Committee has issued the following satement:—

The management of the mills have posted notices that full payments will be made to all workers on Monday, August 26.

On Tuesday morning, a meeting of strikers was held on the "Pralhad Maidan" at Worli, under the chairmanship of the President of the Pralhad Workers Committee. Mr V. R. Dighe urged that they should accept the full payment on Monday as announced, but the strike should not be called off unless all the workers without exception were reinstated.

Strikers Congratulated.

Mr. Dighe further added that they should strengthen their newly formed Committe, so much so, that injustice to any worker shold be ever permitted by them. He congratulated them on their exemplary conduct, strong unity, non-violence and discipline that were the chief factors to bring complete victory to them and in commemoration of which, he declared that the open maidan on which they used to hold their meetings should, hereafter be called "Pralhad Maidan."

After other speeches, it was to hold next meeting on Saturday morning at Pralhad Maidan, Worli.

OPIUM SUSPECTED AS CAUSE OF DOMESTIC'S DEATH.

BOMBAY: Wednesday.

A Hindu woman, who was working as a domestic servant in some Parsi families, was found lying unconscious in her room at Phalton Road last evening.

She was removed to the G. T. Hospital, where she died, it is suspected, of opium-poisoning.

The woman was, it is stated, living alone in the room. On Tuesday Rangubai Bapu, living in the same chawl, went up to her when she saw the deceased lying unconscious.

TRIBUTES TO LALJI NARANJI

Endeared Himself To All Who Worked Under Him

The ceremony of unveiling the marble bust statue of the late Seth Lalji Naranji, J.P., was performed on Saturday last, in the Jam Shri Ranjitsinghji Mill at Sholapur by Mr. B. S. Kamat. Amongst those present were Directors of the Company, Merchants, Pleaders, etc. of Sholapur, and friends and admirers of Seth Lalji Naranji.

The proceedings commenced with an introductory speech by Mr. Vallabhdas G. Mehta, Sholapur Agent of the Mill. He accorded a hearty welcome to those present, and referred to the qualities of head and heart of the late Seth Lalji Naranji and the irreparable loss suffered by his demise.

He said that the Officers, Staff and Mill-hands voluntarily contributed towards raising a fund for his fitting memorial. The cost of the bust, foundation, railing, etc., and all expenses in connection with that evening's ceremony were defrayed from the amount collected. The Directors of the Company were gracious enough to allow them a site in a prominent position in the Mill premises.

Management Praised

He paid a high tribute to Seth Chatrabhuj Gordhandas and Seth Mathuradas Dwarkadas for conducting the affairs of the Company efficiently and in a conciliatory manner, so as to secure the esteem and good-will of Officers, Staff and Mill-hands.

The names of persons who had sent letters expressing their inability to be present were then read out.

Mr. B. G. Thanawalla, Manager of the Mill, Seth Nagappa Kadadi, Mr. G. N. Jadhav and Seth Nagappa Abdulpurkar then made short speeches appropriate to the occasion.

Mr. Kamat in his speech referred at the outset to the heavy loss sustained by the passing away of Seth Lalji Naranji on May 16. He was a founder of this Company and had fostering care of those serving under him. By his humane and conciliatory policy he endeared himself to the Officers, Staff and Mill hands alike. They have out of deep respect and esteem for their Lalji Seth, voluntarily contributed to a memorial fund and raised his bust statue.

Seth Laljee's Career

He further said that his connection with Lalji Seth dates from 1907, when he invited him to join the Board of Directors of the Company. The mill commenced working in 1909 and all these years he had been a Director of the Company. He then referred to Lalji Seth's career in glowing terms as a personality, businessman, as a public citizen, and his activities in various directions. He also referred to his valuable services as a Member of the Stores Purchase Committee, apppinted by Government, his work in the Bombay Legislative Council, Port Trust, the Indian Merchants' Chamber and other bodies. He was a Director of more than 18 Joint Stock Companies and a Trustee of several Charities.

In Naranji's Foot-steps

He then referred to Seth Chatrabhuj Gordhandas and Seth Mathuradas Dwarkadas who were efficiently managing the affairs of Messrs. Mooljee Jaitha and Co., and Messrs. Lalji Naranji & Co., respectively and were treading in the footsteps of Seth Lalji Naranji. On behalf of the Board of Directors of Jam Shri Ranjitsinghji Spg. & Wvg. Mills Co., Ltd., he thanked the Agent, the Manager, Officers, Staff, and Millhands for raising a fitting memorial of Lalji Seth and highly appreciated the noble spirit which inspired them.

Mr. Kamat then pressed a button and unveiled the marble bust of Seth Lalji Naranji.

Seth Chatrabhuj Gordhandas, on behalf of himself and Mr. Mathuradas, thanked the President for his remarks, and gave assurance that both of them would strive as far as they could with the co-operation of the Directors for the welfare of those serving in the Mill in different capacities.

A vote of thanks to the President, Board of Directors of the Company and those present on the occasion was proposed by Mr. A. H. Gokhale, Chief Engineer, and seconded by Mr. B. G. Gokhale, Spinning Master, of the Mill.

After the distribution of flowers, the function came to a close.

NEW TERROR FOR CRIMINAL

Gloves Cannot Hide Finger-prints

If the way of the transgressor has been hard in the past, science has ordained that it shall be harder still in time to come.

Between him and the police an unending contest is waged. In that fight the transgressor lost heavily some thirty years ago when the finger-print system, first thoroughly investigated by a committee set up by the late Lord Oxford, was brought into everyday use.

By great cunning, however, the criminal has been able to rob that terror of some of its power. His success, however, is merely temporary.

Finger-print experts, both in this country and elsewhere, and particularly in America, have worked unceasingly to find a counter to the ingenious methods of resisting the agency of detection by finger-prints.

Titherto the criminals have cheated the law by the use of gloves while engaged in their felonies. That device may soon be valueless to them.

Years of ceaseless research and experiment have been spent in an endeavour to meet this expedient, and success at last has crowned the efforts of the police scientists working in this field.

A new and amazing system has been devised. If a criminal leaves his glove behind the prints inside will speedily lead to his detection.

That, however, is only a small part of the claims made for the improved scheme, the chief part of which, perhaps, is the tracing of prints on an article touched by the delinquent even while wearing a globe.

TELL-TALE SALT.

It has been found that a human finger exudes a substance technically known as "body-wax." In this there is sodium chloride—otherwise, common salt.

The sodium chloride apparently emerges through the glove, and, by a highly scientific treatment, the required information concerning the miscreant can be obtained.

The small crystals of the salt are discovered when the article touched by the criminal is treated with silver nitrate. Further processes are also employed—with amazing results.

Another evasive method favoured by the criminal is the wiping of any article touched by him,—glass or wood, for instance—with a cloth. This subterfuge will avail him little in the future.

The ordinary prints may be partly, or entirely, removed—but there is left that fatal "something" from which the experts can make discoveries as valuable to them as the plain finger-prints themselves.

Investigators at Scotland Yard and elsewhere are satisfied that the new developments have reached a stage when practical effect might be given to them.

Recent experiments have proved their efficacy, but, with the caution of scientific experts, further tests are being made, and the employment of astonishing improvements in the every-day detection of crime will be a feature of detective work in the very near future.—"News of the World."

Audacious Thief Steals Grandfather Clock From Byculla Mission Hostel

The daring theft of a grandfather clock from Bowker Hall in Clare Road on Monday has created a sensation in the locality.

This building which is a hostel for American Mission girls, has always a number of inmates on the premises. Several of them were sitting on the verandah facing the main hall on Monday at 1 p.m. when a stranger entered the place and asked for the Superintendent.

The girls believing that the visitor had come there on legitimate business directed him to the back of the building. They were not at all surprised a little later to see him examining the clock, which had been behaving eccentrically and needed attention.

The girls contnued to converse while the time dragged wearily by. Later they entered the main hall to find out how the clock doctor was getting on with the patient and to their amazement found that both were missing.

In place of the grandfather clock which had decorated the hall were a few cobwebs on the blank wall. The girls then realised that the visitor had robbed Father Time.

They rushed to the Superintendent's office to break the sad news and the Nagpada Police were informed of the theft after the audacious burglar had stolen a march on the guardians of the law.

So far no trace of the clock or the thief has been found. Bowker Hall has lost count of the time since the tragic episode.

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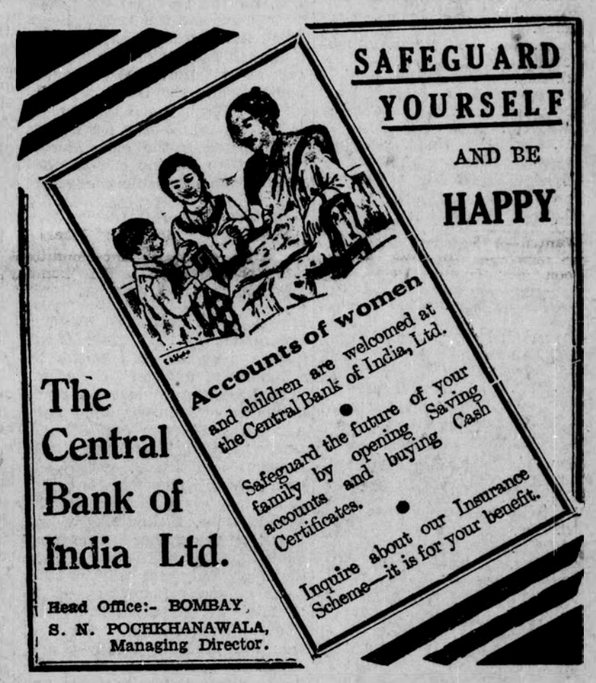
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FORFEITURE OF "FREE PRESS" SECURITIES

Sadanand Files Revisional Application In High Court

Mr. S. Sadanand has filed an application in the Bombay High Court to revise the order of Government forfeiting the two securities furnished by him of Rs. 10,000 each in respect of "The Free Press Journal".

The case will come up for hearing on Friday, before a full bench consisting of the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice N. J. Wadia and Mr. Justice Divatia.

The order which was made on June 20, referred to two articles, namely, "Lives can even now be saved" and "Anomalies of Quetta Relief" which appeared in the paper on June 7 and 9 last.

THE WORLD OF WIRELESS

B. B. C. Broadcasts

Varied Fare Provided This Week

(All Times given in Greenwich Meantime).

TRANSMISSION 1.

Sun. Sep. 1, 6.15 a.m. A Baptist Service, relayed from Yeovil.
Tues. Sep. 3, 7.30 a. m. Fairground Feature Programme.
Wed. Sep. 4, 7.0 a. m. Talk on Foreign Affairs.
Thurs. Sep. 5, 6.15 a.m. Talk by Evelyn Cheesman on Papua.
Fri. Sep. 6, 7.30 a.m. "Under Big Ben." A friendly chat by Howard Marshall.

TRANSMISSION 2.

Sun. Aug. 25, 12.0 p.m. Grand Prix de l'Europe and Ulster Grand Prix Motor Cycle Races.
Tues. Aug. 27, 11.45 a.m. "Modern Science and Empire Farming." A talk by Sir E. John Russell.
Thurs. Aug. 29, 12.0 p.m. Talk on Foreign Affairs.
Fri. Aug. 30, 11.30 a. m. The B B C Dance Orchestra.

TRANSMISSION 3.

Sun. Aug. 25, 2.45 p.m. A Roman Catholic Service from Birmingham.
Mon. Aug. 26, 3.40 p.m. Message by Sir Darcy Lindsay, C.B.E. on the occasion of Calcutta Broadcasting Station's Eighth Anniversary.
Tues. Aug. 27, 3.30 p.m. "Namesake Towns of the British Empire."
Thurs. Aug. 29, 2.15 p.m. National Sheep Dog Trials.
Fri. Aug. 30, 2.30 p.m. "Mixed Pickles" (Italian Edition).
Sat. Aug. 31, 4.0 p.m. Sports Talk.

TRANSMISSION 4.

Sun. Aug. 25, 5-30 p.m. A Veena Recital by Miss Sundari Iyendar.
Mon. Aug. 26, 7.0 p.m. Promenade Concert (Wagner).
Tues. Aug. 27, 6.15 p.m. "Namesake Towns of the British Empire."
7.0 p.m. Armada Feature Programme.
Thurs. Aug. 28, 7.0 p.m. Promenade Concert (Schubert).
Fri. Aug. 30, 5.30 p.m. A musical play: "Bertie the Bank Clerk"
7.0 p.m. Promenade Concert (Beethoven).
Sat. Aug. 31, 7.45 p.m. "English Villages in Summer." A talk by Sir William Beach Thomas.

TRANSMISSION 5.

Sun. Aug. 25, 12.0 a.m. A Baptist Service, relayed from Yeovil.
Mon. Aug. 26, 11.0 p.m. "Mixed Pickles" (Italian Edition).
Wed. Aug. 28, 12.0 a.m. Dance Music by the Casani Club Orchestra.
Thurs. Aug. 29, 11.0 p.m. The B B C Empire Orchestra, conducted by Adrian Boult.
Sat. Aug. 31, 11.45 p.m. "Modern Science and Empire Farming." A talk by Sir E. John Russell.

TRANSMISSION 6.

Mon. Aug. 26, 3.0 a.m. "Superstition." A play by Martin Lane.
Wed. Aug. 28, 3.0 a.m. "Namesake Towns of the British Empire."
Fri. Aug. 30, 3.0 a.m. "Mixed Pickles" (Italian Edition).
Sat. Aug. 31, 3.0 a.m. "English Mountains in Summer."

RADIO PEACE

Family squalls, caused by divided opinions as to the merit of broadcast features, will cease with the adoption of an American invention called the radio ear a tiny device, which fits comfortably into the ear, so that you may enjoy a programme without anyone else in the room hearing a sound. Actually, the loudspeaker has been turned off. In its place a magnetic loop, installed in the set, it switched on, thus setting up a magnetic field, the sound waves of which are audibly reproduced by the radio ear.

People using the gadget pronounce it a great boon. They can listen in while walking about, and from any part of the house, cellar and attic included.

Radio Notes

Two Promising Youngsters!

CALCUTTA STATION TO CELEBRATE ITS 8th BIRTHDAY: SCHOOL BROADCASTS

By XYZ

It was only during the last month that the Bombay Station of the Indian State Broadcasting Service celebrated the 8th anniversary of Broadcasting in India. And now on the 26th instant its sister-station at Calcutta will celebrate its 8th birthday. Though only eight years old, Broadcasting in India has already shown signs of considerable promise and the increasing interest that is being taken in the radio assures a definite future for it in India. The two stations at Bombay and Calcutta, in spite of their limited resources and other handicaps (for instance the language difficulty which necessitates broadcasts in several languages) have a record of service, of which they well may be proud. Besides music, we have been provided with talks and lectures and sport commentaries, speeches and relays of the proceedings of important meetings, not to speak of the Children's Hours and the Ladies' Hours which have recently been started. Now that there is to be a Fashion Talk as well, the popularity of the Radio among the ladies is assured. The Bombay and the Calcutta Stations are 8-year old infants as compared to the older European Stations, but no one will deny they are promising youngsters.

CALCUTTA ANNIVERSARY PROGRAMME

Talking about the anniversary, one may as well mention that the Calcutta Station authorities have arranged an excellent Birthday Programme on the 26th. It will include a number of speeches by a number of ministers, the Member of the Government of India in charge of Industries and Labour (relayed from Simla), Sir Darcy Lindsay (relayed from London) and others. There is to be a talk to students on "Our Anniversay," and in the Indian Ladies' Hour, Bishnu Sarma will speak on the rather 'intriguing' subject of "Broadcasting in the Zenana," and there will be other talks on such subjects as the "Utility of Broadcasting" and "Rural Broadcasting," etc. All this will probably bore you and, therefore, the Calcutta Station has not forgotten your tastes and arranged a special musical programme as well. Some of the features of this programme are to be relayed by the Bombay Station, so even over a half-anna cup of tea in a restaurant you will be able to listen-in.

SCHOOL BROADCASTS

With the introduction of School Broadcasts, the Bombay Station has taken one more step forward towards increasing the utility of the radio set. Professor Toro is giving talks on Geography this week on "The People of Japan," and we are sure, the schools which are equipped with radio-sets will derive full benefit from these arrangements. But as the scope of these talks cannot be appreciably widened unless more schools install radio sets, let us hope the Educational authorities will consider the possibility of subsidizing schools to purchase sets. If a thousand schools in India had radio sets we are sure the Broadcasting stations could give them something interesting and instructive for children every day.

RADIO AMATEURS

It is now some weeks that the Radio Amateurs' League was started in Bombay. We are glad to notice that they have taken a practical step by bringing out a monthly journal "Indian Radio Amateur News," which besides being the official organ of the League, would publish articles of interest to the Radio amateurs in India. As the editor remarks in the Editorial of the July issue: "The birth of the League marks a very refreshing event in the history of Radio amateurs of India; for so far as information goes, we gather that this is the first attempt ever made in India, to organize the radio-amateurs of the country into one educative and brotherly institution." The magazine has some very good features, for instance, the Beginners' Page, Readers' Queries and other articles of an informative nature. We need hardly emphasize the necessity of the amateurs giving this League all the possible help they can because, indirectly, they would be helping themselves.

ITS FEMININE

In case you have been wondering whether to call a Radio Station 'he' or 'she', here is expert evidence from "The Indian Radio Times":—

"On Monday, 26th August, 1935, our sister Station (we presume a Wireless Station is feminine gender, because it is always talking and radiating happiness) celebrates her eighth anniversary, and we take this opportunity of conveying to the Station Director and his staff, our congratulations on the completion of another successful year."

Nizam's Radio Expert Being Trained In London

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

I have just met a young man whose lot many other young men would envy. He comes from India. His name is Mr. S. Shareef. His destiny: to be the Sir John Reith of Hyderabad. Mr. Shareef is sent to London by the Nizam of Hyderabad to learn. He is to learn all he can about radio and television. He is to apply himself, at the Nizam's expense, to earnest study of the technical as well as the entertainment side of broadcasting. And when he has learned well he is to return to India to take charge of three powerful broadcasting stations which the Nizam is having built for his people.

The Nizam's aim is to provide every village in Hyderabad with a community set. In Hyderabad there are 19,000 villages.

Correspondence

A READER WANTS TO KNOW

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Can any of your readers let me know which of the following branches of Radio work holds the best prospects for a student to go in for as his career.

(1) Radio Servicing and Sale Agencies, (2) Recording sound pictures and Public Address Systems (3) Television, (4) Transmitting at Broadcast Stations (5) Operating on board ship or aircraft radio stations.

Just as for subjects (1), (2) and (3) one can learn by working as apprentices to a Radio dealer or in a sound studio and learning the theory by joining some technical class, how can one learn subjects (4) and (5)?

A 2nd class and 1st class postal liscence is required for a man to work as an operator,—but where is one to get the practical knowledge to obtain these licenses? Are there any schools, where one can learn the theory and practical work and whose students are recognised by the Government. When and where are these postal examinations taken. After passing these exams, does the Government give any jobs? Are there any aircraft radio stations in India? I have also heard that recruiting is carried on by Marconi's ayents. They train the candidates for 6 to 9 months and then send them for examination and get the post office licenses. But I do not know who are the Marconi's agents and where to apply to them.

Were not recruits formerly trained as operators on Butcher Island? How and where is it done now.—Yours, etc.,

J. G. DESHPANDE.

RADIO AS NATION-BUILDER

It Can Foster Common Citizenship And Promote Harmony

To the average citizen Radio Broadcasting means little more than a different way of amusing himself, while in fact it is a distinct force in building up a nation if properly taken up. It must always appear a mystery to most people why small European powers with nobody to balance their budget, should concentrate on establishing high powered Broadcasting stations first, writes Mr. Wadia, President of the Indian Radio Amateurs League in "Indian Radio Amateur News."

There is not only political significance in this keenness to establish these stations, but also a definite purpose to foster the idea of common citizenship and promotion of social harmony. Radio waves recognise no boundaries nor are they prejudiced by colour or creed. To them the rich and the poor are alike and all that is needed to "tap them" is a radio set!

Consequently the untold potentialities of a scientific and well organised Broadcasting Service for use as a power for good of a common cause cannot be exaggerated.

G-MEN

War On Crime Through Films And Wireless

A film called "G-Men" is being shown now in Bombay. It describes the measures that are being adopted to counteract the Gangster-menace in America. Not only through the medium of the Screen but also through the wireless is this campaign being carried on to get the public to co-operate in the war on crime.

A new weekly dramatic serial, "G-Men," based on actual cases from the files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, opens on the WEAF coast-to-coast network Saturday night at 9 o'clock. The continuity will be prepared by Philips H. Lord, known on the air as "Seth Parker."

"If there are some who are still dazzled by the false glamour of the gangster," said a representative of the sponsor, "we hope these radio programmes will show little glamour is left to the criminal when he comes to the end of the road."

The purpose of the broadcasts, it is pointed out, is to "hold up a clear mirror to the 'G' man and his activities and let the true reflection as contained in the official records speaks for itself." By extending accurate workings of the department it is hoped, through these broadcasts, to "double the effectiveness of this arm of the government by increasing public co-operation in the war on crime."

B. B. C. Notes

Ten Londons In The World!

INDIAN GIRL STUDENT TO GIVE VEENA RECITAL FROM LONDON

A glance at any gazetteer will reveal the great many examples of similarity of place-names dotted all over the world. There are no fewer than eighty-four cities, towns, or villages bearing the name of Victoria; sixty-four named Alexandria; forty-five called Douglas; thirty-eight of the name of Newcastle; thirty-seven known as Preston, and thirty-five of the name of Kingston. Of Londons there are modest ten, of Birminghams only six, and of Leeds a mere five, whereas there are eighteen places obviously proud to be called Aberdeen.

Naturally enough, most of these are within the confines of the British Empire, for in the course of the British Commonwealth's development many a new outpost has been proudly christened after some famous city or town in the Homeland from which its founder-pioneers had ventured in their quest for adventure and fortune.

In his talk on these "Namesake Towns of the Empire," Captain L. J. D. Gavin, Editor of "Our Empire," will deal, in a light but informative manner, with the Richmonds, Newcastles, Wellingtons, Kingstons, Douglases, and Brightons in the Empire.

Captain Gavin, a well-known writer, is well qualified to deal with this subject by reason of his attention to Empire subjects during the past ten years.

(GREENWICH TIME).

Transmission—	
1—Mon.,	Aug. 26, 6-30 a.m.
2—Thurs.,	Aug. 22, 11-0 a.m.
3—Tues.,	Aug. 27, 2-45 p.m.
4—Tues.,	Aug. 27, 6-15 p.m.
5—Mon.,	Aug. 26, 11-45 p.m.
6—Wed.,	Aug. 28, 3-0 a.m.

* * * *

A VEENA RECITAL

Interest in Indian music seems to be increasing in England. Miss Sundari Iyengar, an Indian lady student studying at the University of London, will give on August 25 a Veena recital from the B. B. C. station.

Transmission 4 (Sunday, Aug. 25, at 5-35 p.m. G.M.T.).

* * * *

A BAND FESTIVAL

Transmission 4 (Monday, Aug. 26, at 8-30 p.m. G.M.T.).

The West of England Bandsmen's Festival is considered to be outstanding amongst village band contests in Great Britain, and probably only the remoteness of Bugle prevents the entries from being higher than they are. Competitors come from the North of England, London, Kettering, South Wales, Bristol, Swindon, Somerset, and Devon. Last year the Vancouver Boys' Band on tour in this country competed and won first and second prizes for playing and a first prize for deportment.

* * * *

"BERTIE THE BANK CLERK"

Transmission 4 (Friday, August 30, at 5-30 p.m. G.M.T.).

This is the second collaboration between Diana Morgan and Michael Sayer. Diana Morgan is an actress who had played at the Festival Theatre, Cambridge, and the Gate Theatre, London. Michael Sayer was one of the leading lights of the Oxford Union Dramatic Society. The show is in the vein of satirical burlesque. Michael Sayer has a facility for writing catchy tunes and there are several in "Bertie the Bank Clerk" which people are likely to find themselves humming afterwards. The book is about a bank clerk who falls in love with a rich girl: she plays a trick to find out if he really loves her, with consequences which can be imagined.

Michael Sayer first broadcast from London as composer and pianist in Giles Playfair's "Oxford Blazers" in 1932.

* * * *

LIGHT SYMPHONY

Dr. Adrian Boult will conduct the BBC Empire Orchestra in a Light Symphony Concert to be heard by Transmission 5 listeners on Thursday, August 29, at 11-0 p.m. G.M.T. This will be the first occasion on which the BBC Music Director has conducted this orchestra.

PROGRESS OF BROADCASTING IN INDIA

Delhi Station, To Be Started This Cold Weather, Will Be Most Powerful In Country

By "GABRIEL"

Every Indian should naturally feel gratified to learn that after all these years of waiting, India is to have a gradual yet steady expansion of broadcasting. The announcement of the Controller of Broadcasting, that a new Broadcasting Station at Delhi will vibrate the ether very shortly, brings to us a feeling of satisfaction and certainty about the future of broadcasting developments in our country. It is expected that the Delhi transmitter, will be flashing its experimental programme by the coming cold weather. The Station is to be installed and operated by the Indian State Broadcasting Service and the work of erecting the Station buildings has already been started. The transmitter will be equipped with the most modern type of mechanism, and has been specially chosen to suit the Indian atmospheric conditions. The wave-length radiated by the apparatus can be adjusted as required, over the full range of the medium broadcast band. The Station will operate, during its initial period, on a frequency of 882 kilocycles, which gives a wave-length in the neighbourhood of 340 metres. It has been chosen to employ this particular wave-length with the idea of ensuring good coverage and considerable strength of reception. The Station will go on air with the output strength of 20 kilowatts in the aerial, and is calculated to agitate Space with distortionless modulations of 90 per cent. The new Station will thus work with a power nearly ten times that of the Bombay Station. The height of the aerial masts will be very near to 330 feet. It is understood that the station will give reliable reception on a comparatively simple type of receiver within a radius of about 240 miles, during the day time. After the night fall and on more modern receivers, it is estimated that the reception should be of a high quality and good strength, even beyond a distance of 700 miles from Delhi.

DELHI'S GAIN.

Mr. C. B. Sethna, the Station Director of Bombay, has been appointed as the Station Director of the Broadcasting Station at Delhi. For this position, the authorities could not have chosen a person, more experienced and better acquainted with broadcasting conditions in India, than Mr. Sethna. Mr. Sethna has been associated with the Bombay Station almost ever since its inception. He has, in fact, been the very life and soul of the Bombay Station and has worked with admirable zeal to make it a success. The fact that he has been invited to perform the duty of a nature very similar to that he has done so far in Bombay, is in itself a tribute to his services in the cause of broadcasting developments in the Bombay Presidency. The departure of Mr. Sethna from the Bombay Station will disappoint the radio public of the Presidency. However, our loss will be Delhi's gain; and one feels confident that through the Delhi Station, Mr. Sethna will achieve for the people of Northern India, things even better than those he has done, through the Bombay Station for the people of this Presidency.

Bombay Calling!

High Lights Of The Week's Programme

FRIDAY, 23rd.
7-45 p.m. Dilruba solos. Prahalad Ganu.
9-10 p.m. "Journalism As A Career." No. 8. WHAT WE THINK.
9-30 p.m. Ken Mac and His Band.

SATURDAY, 24th.
4-30 p.m. Children's Hour. Stories in Hindi. Indrachandra Dadhich.
5-00 p.m. Auntie Beth and Uncle Dick.
6-30 p.m. Pinaforte Lecture recital. Leslie Lickford, B.A., Mus.
7-30 p.m. Request Hour. Weekly selection from listeners requests.
9 00 p.m. (S. B. from 9-30) Light classical music. Vastalabai Kumtekar, accompanied by Dinkarrao Ammembal & Shamsuddin.

SUNDAY, 25th.
10-30 a.m. Bombay Studio Orchestra. Directed by Walter Kaufmann. Leader: Mehli N. Mehta.
11-30 a.m. Popular songs by Bai Sundarbai accompanied by Abdul Majid Khan (Sarangi), Dinkarrao Ammembal (Harmonium) and Gamoo Mangesh (Tabla).
5-00 p.m. V U B Ensemble.
7-45 p.m. Empire relay.
8-40 p.m. Variety programme by Indian School of music.

MONDAY, 26th.
6-30 p.m. Light Classical music. Nathu Buwa Amraotikar.
7-45 p.m. Bhagwat Gita Pravachana. Pandit Laxmanrao Oghale.
9-00 p.m. Reading of extracts from well-known plays. Marjorie H. Cleary, L.R.A.M., A.L.A.M.
9-30 p.m. (S.B.) Relay of Calcutta Special Anniversary programme.

TUESDAY, 27th.
6-30 p.m. Indian Ladies Hour. Talk on "Muslim Education" (Urdu) by Mrs. Fatma Begum.
8-30 p.m. SCRAP BOOK by Arthur Silas.

WEDNESDAY, 28th.
5-00 p.m. Ladies Talk by Beth
6-30 p.m. Indian Light Music. By Miss Lakdawalla and Miss Gulab Dharadhar.
7-30 p.m. Flute solos. By Gnana Sagar Rao.
9-15 p.m. Here and There by The Rambler.
9-30 p.m. Art Players directed by Joseph Barthel.

THURSDAY, 29th.
3-30 p.m. School Broadcast. For students of Standard II. Subject: Geography. People of Japan. (Marathi) by Prof. Toro.
6-30 p.m. Berlin State Opera Orchestra conducted by Clemens Krauss.
7-30 p.m. Book Talk by the Bookman.
8-25 p.m. Recitation from Holy Quran by Maulvi G. N. Kamar.
9 p.m. (S.B. from 9-30) Biswal Musical Party of Calcutta. Variety programme.

Note:—The above are only the more important of the features of the Bombay station programme. The daily programme is published in full every morning in "The Chronicle."

ANNUAL READING

One year monthly details Rs. 2, Weekly details Rs. 10. Correct answers for 5 future questions Re. 1, V.P. As. 5. Send writing time, sex and approximate age or date & time of birth. Catalogue free.

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Gland Discovery Restores Youth In 24 Hours

Sufferers from loss of vigour, nervousness, weak body, impure blood, failing memory, and who are old and worn-out before their time will be delighted to learn of a new gland discovery by an American Doctor.

This new discovery makes it possible to quickly and easily restore vigour to your glands and body, to build rich, pure blood, to strengthen your mind and memory and feel like a new man in only 8 days. In fact, this discovery which is a home medicine in pleasant, easy-to-take tablet form, does away with gland operations and begins to build new vigour and energy in 24 hours, yet is absolutely harmless and natural in action.

The success of this amazing discovery, called Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs has been so great in America that it is now being distributed by all chemists here under a guarantee of complete satisfaction or money back. In other words, Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs must make you feel full of vigour and energy and from 10 to 20 years younger, or you merely return the empty package and get your money back. A special, double-strength bottle of 48 Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs costs only Rs. 4, and the guarantee protects you. If your chemist can't supply you write Muller MacLean Bombay.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Shravan Vad 9, 1991
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Avval 22, 1354
Parsi: Aspandarmad 20, 1304.
Hightide: 6-27; 17-52.
Lowtide: —; 12-54
Sunrise: 6h. 21m.
Sunset: 7h. 2m.
Bombay University Senate 1 p.m.
S S Rajputana with English mails due at 2 p.m.
Municipal Standing Committee 3-10 p.m.
Municipal Corporation 4-10 p.m.
Harwood League (Second Division): Texaco vs. Blue Rangers, I. F. L. ground, Parel, 5-40 p.m.
Harwood League (Second Division): B. E. S. T. vs B. B. and C. I. Railway, Naigaum, 5-40 p.m.
Rugby: Somerset Light Infantry (Poona) vs. Bombay Gymkhana, Cooperage, 6 p.m.

FRIDAY, August 23

Harwood League (Second Division): Durhams II vs. Telephone Co., I. F. L. ground, Parel, 5-40 p.m.
Rovers Cup Football: King's Regiment vs. 3rd Field Bde. (Kirkee), Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

SATURDAY, August 24.

S S Kaiser-i-Hind with English mails sails at 1 p.m.
Rovers Cup Football: Essex Regiment vs. Bombay City, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

MONDAY, August 26

Municipal Corporation 3-10 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

"Common Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column".

HIND SEVA SANGH

A meeting of the Managing Committee of the above Sangh will be held to-morrow Thursday in the Sangh's Hall at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)

GOKULASTAMI AT VENKATESH BHAVAN.

The annual "Sri Jayanthi" festival of Sri Venkatesa Bhagwan ("Gokulashtami") will be celebrated to-day Thursday and the "Uriadi" festival of Shrikrishna falls to-morrow. The hours of worship will be between 10 p.m. and 1 a.m. to-day Thursday.

"FOOD PROBLEMS OF THE POOR"

A public lecture will be delivered by Dr. H. V. Tilak, F.R.C.S. on "The Food Problem of the Poor" to-day Thursday at 7 p.m. (S.T.) at the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Bombay, Dr. (Miss) Jerbanoo Mistry will preside.

MATUNGA RESIDENTS ASSOCIATION.

The adjourned general meeting of the members of the Matunga Residents' Association will be held to-day Thursday, at 9 p.m. at the Lakhamsi Nappu Hall, Matunga (G.I.P.) to transact the business already announced.

IN AID OF MAHARASTRA MITRA MANDAL.

A concert in aid of the Maharashtra Mitra Mandal will be given to-day Thursday at the Damodhar Thakersey Hall at 9 p.m. by the Shree Ganesh Mela when Mr. M. N. Talapade Corporator, Bombay Municipality, will preside.

DR. WINTERHALDER ON "INDIGO SOLS."

Under the auspices of the Technological Association of the University of Bombay Dr. Winterhalder of Messrs. Havero Trading Co., will deliver a lecture on "Indigo Sols their use in Printing and Dyeing" to-day (Thursday) at 5 p.m. at the University of Bombay Department of Chemical Technology.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

PATHE—"G-Men". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Sons of the Desert". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Forsaking All Others" at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Dhuwan-Dhar". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Chandidas." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Silver King". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Pujarini." Daily at 5, 8 and 10 45 p.m.
GLOBE—"Dashing Girl". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
WEST END—"Desh-Dasi". Time as usual.
WELLINGTON —"Peach O'Reno". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Fashionable India". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Dance Band". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—Laurel Hardy Comic Cuts. Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10, p.m.
EDWARD—"Fighting with Kit Carson" (last instl.) Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

1-0 p.m. Time Signal. Available Market Rates. European Lunch Hour Selections. 2-0 p.m. Selection of Indian Music. Persian Songs. 3-30 p.m. School Broadcasting. For Students of Standard I. Subject:—Geography: Places of Historical interest in the Bombay Presidency. Lecturer:—Prof. V. S. Toor, B.A., (Deputy Educational Inspector for Visual Instruction.) 4-0 p.m. Interval. 5-30 p.m. Relay of Music from Capitol Cinema. (By kind permission of the Management.) 6-30 p.m. European Programme. Symphony Concert. The New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra Conducted by Willem Mangelberg. (H.M.V.) Beethoven. Symphony No. 3 in E Flat Op. 55. (The "Eroica".) 1st Movement, Allegro Con Brio. 2nd Movement, Adagio Assai; Marcia Funebre. 3rd Movement, Scherzo: Allegro Vivoce. 4th Movement, Allegro Molto. 7-30 p.m. Book Talk. By Mary Grant. 7-45 p.m. Quentin Maclean At the Organ of the Trocadero Cinema, London. With Turner Layton.—Tenor. (Columbia). 8-10 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin. 8-20 p.m. Indian Programme. Recitations from Holy Koran. By Moulvi Gulam Mahomed Kamar. 8-30 p.m. General News in Hindi and Commercial News. 9-0 p.m. Time Signal. SB. A Variety Programme. From By Prof. Mohan Murti. 9-30 p.m. 1. Vocal. 2 Saraswati Been Solo. 3 Sitar Solo. 4 Vocal—Thumri and Gazal. 5 Ghungur Tarang. 6 Basari. 7 Kashta Tarang. 8 Turi Alap. 10-30 p.m. Close down.

Empire Broadcasting

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. Portland Place. A musical programme by outstanding street entertainers of London who have passed our doors and been invited inside. These will include accordions, singers, pan pipes, hurdy-gurdy, barrel organs, dulcimers, violins, guitars, and bagpipes. 8-00 p.m.. The Cedric Sharpe Sextet, Joyce Michie (Soprano). 8-30 p.m. Sports Talk 8-45 p.m. The Harrogate Spa Orchestra, directed by Louis Cohen, relayed from the Valley Gardens, Harrogate. 9-15 p.m. An Organ Recital by Clifford Roberts, relayed from the Church of the Messiah, Birmingham. 9-45 p.m. The Charles Ernesco Quintet. 10-00 p.m. The News. 10-15 p.m. The Charles Ernesco Quintet (cont'd). 10-30 p.m. Close down.

"ARCHITECTURE AND EDUCATION."

Under the auspices of the above Association, Mr. G. B. Kshirasagar, Secretary School of Architecture, will give a lecture on "Architecture and Education", to-day Thursday, at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the office of the Association, Ravelin St., Fort, when Mr. R. P. Masani, Vice-President of the Association, will preside.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

Dollar Steamship Lines S. S. President. Adams V-38 will arrive here today, Thursday, at 4-30 p.m. and will land passengers at No. 11 Alexandra Dock. She will again sail to-morrow Friday, at 4-15 p.m. with passengers and cargo for Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Naples, Genoa Marseilles, New York and Boston.

PROTEST AGAINST RUIKER'S CONVICTION.

Under the auspices of the All India Trade Union Congress there will be a mass meeting of the workers to protest against the sentence on Mr. R. S. Ruikar, the President of the All-India Trades Union Congress, to-day, Thursday, at 5-30 p.m. on the Delisle Road maidan. Miss Maniben Kara will preside. Various labour leaders will address the meeting.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed unregistered Mails for United States of America per S. S. "Pres Adams" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 2 p.m. on Friday the 23rd instant.

As the English Mail steamer S.S. "Rajputana" is expected to arrive in Bombay at 2 p.m. on Thursday the 22nd instant, the following will be the latest hour of posting on that day at the Bombay G.P.O. of Parcels for the offices in Iraq, Iran and Persian Gulf.

Parcels upto 12-00 noon on 22-8-35.

Postings at the Town Sub Offices must be so regulated so to reach the Bombay G.P.O. before the above mentioned hour.

A Moradabad correspondent says: The wolf ("Lakar Bhagga") which was troubling the villagers of Moradabad side was killed with a spear on Sunday night. It is said that it had killed a child a few days ago.

THE CAPITOL
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20th CENTURY

THE REGAL
DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
TO-DAY—
FORSAKING ALL OTHERS
with
ROBERT MONTGOMERY
JOAN CRAWFORD
CLARK GABLE
TO-MORROW—
BARRETTS OF WIMPOLE STREET
with
NORMA SHEARER
CHARLES LAUGHTON
FREDERIC MARCH

NEW SANGIT VIDYALAYA

Gujarat Vidyapith's New Venture

The Registrar of the Gujarat Vidyapith sends us the following for publication:—

Under the auspices of the Gujarat Vidyapith a Sangit Vidyalaya (a College of Music) will be started from the 1st of September 1935. The aim and the object of the institution will be to train cultured teachers of strong character for the propagation of chaste and scientific music.

Pandit Narayan Moreshwar Khare will work as the Principal and Mr. Shankerrao Vyas as Professor in collaboration with him.

THE CURRICULUM

For the present, the curriculum covers a period of six years. The first two years will be devoted to the elementary studies of Sangit Praveshika; the next two to advanced studies in the same and the last two to acquiring knowledge sufficient for the degree of the art.

Those students who will be found fit for higher standards owing to their previous studies and natural vocal endowments etc., will be admitted to those standards.

The classes will be taken for three periods (two hours) a day both in theory and practice of vocal and instrumental music. Over and above this the students will have to devote at least three nours for their private studies of the same. Arrangements for the study of Hindi for acquiring general knowledge will be made according to the convenience of the institution.

The professors as well as students shall be constant Khaddar wearers; they shall have to spin regularly and shall be believers in the removal of untouchability.

For every year there will be two terms and the fees for every term will be Rs. 40.

The Principal is empowered to allow freeships to deserving poor students upto a certain percentage.

ADMISSION TO HOSTEL

Students, seeking admission in the Hostel will have to observe strictly the rules and the regulations of the same. Rs. 15 will be the advance fees for every such student. Food charges as well as other personal expenses, will be borne by the students themselves.

Students, wishing to join should send in their applications on or before the 28th of August 1935.

All correspondence, regarding the application forms the Hostel rules and the curriculum of the studies, should be addressed to the Principal, The Sangit Vidyalaya, Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad.

Convicted For Adulteration Of Ghee And Butter

During the week ending 17th August, 1935, the following persons were convicted and fined by the Municipal Courts of the Honorary Presidency Magistrates, Fort and Mazagaon at the Esplanade and Mazagaon Police Courts.

(1) Toyra Gowa, Vendor, at Nos. 25-27, Ghogari-Moholla, Fort, was convicted and fined Rs. 175 in default, was ordered to suffer three months' simple imprisonment on August 16 for selling ghee adulterated to the extent of 65.4 per cent.

(2) Mulchand Tarachand, Owner and Vendor, at No. 123, Musjid Street, Fort, was convicted and fined Rs. 25 in default, was ordered to suffer 25 days' simple imprisonment on August 16 for selling ghee adulterated to the extent of 58.1 per cent.

(3) Asu Deoji, Owner at No. 70, Arthur Road, Mazagaon was convicted and fined Rs. 150 in default was ordered to suffer one month's simple imprisonment on August 13, for selling vegetable tawda adulterated to the extent of 7.3 per cent.

(4) Shivji Bhanji, Servant, at No. 10, Arthur Road, Mazagaon, was convicted and fined Rs. 150, in default, was ordered to suffer one month's simple imprisonment, on August 13 for selling vegetable tawda adulterated to the extent of 13.2 per cent.

Public Garden For Ville Parle

(From Our Correspondent.)
VILE PARLE, Aug 20.

I understand that Sheth Kantilal Ishwarlal, a prominent share and stock broker of Bombay, has offered to the local Municipality a generous sum of Rs. 3,500 payable in three instalments for laying out a garden in the new vacant triangulars plot opposite his house, the Park View. This plot was specially set apart for the purpose in the Town Planning Scheme, No. III, for Vile Parle, and is referred to therein as plot No. 71. But the depleted municipal treasury could not meet this voluntary obligation.

It is, therefore, hoped that the Municipality will see its way to accept this conditional offer rather than look the gift horse in the mouth, as the proverb goes. The consideration of the letter that Sheth Kantilal has written will be coming before the Municipal Board very soon and the public are anxiously awaiting the result.

SCREEN AS EDUCATOR

M. P. Society Gives Interesting Exhibition Of Japan And Australian Films

An interesting exhibition of educational films comprising of "Four Seasons in Japan," "Australians at Work," "Highlights of the Australian Centenary" and "Textile Industry in Australia" was given by the Motion Picture Society of India to the members of the Senate of the Bombay University, members of the Municipal Corporation, members of the Society and others interested in educational films on Wednesday morning.

Amongst those present were Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, Vice-Chancellor of the University, Mr. P. B Advani, Director of Industries, Principal McKenzie, Mr. Dongerkery, Registrar of the University, Rao Bahadur Kale, Mr. Ramchandra Bhatt, Mr. Pupala, Mr. Gole, Dr. Jivaraj Mehta, Mr. M. R. Paranjpye, Mrs. Hansa Mehta, Mrs. Shantabai Kashalkar, Mrs. Doctor, Mrs. Yamunabai Hirlekar and many others.

In thanking the guests of the morning Mr. V. G. Motwane, Jt. Hon. Secretary of the Society observed that these educational films are being specially exhibited so as to give an idea of the vast and unexplored power of the film as a means of instruction. It is unfortunate that production of educational films is not still a paying proposition in this country.

From the Japanese film, the speaker continued it could be seen that though we possess sights and scenery worth filming they are not availed of by our producers nor by our Government as is done by foreign governments. It is necessary that our Government should take the initiative in this scheme until educational films can be profitably produced by us.

CENSOR BOARD'S ATTITUDE.

"Till such times however, we have to import them from abroad but as regards imports the difficulty is this: the Board of Film Censors did not certify as educational the Australian films exhibited by the Society though they were as educational in Australia. The Society had, therefore, to pay import duties on these films. It is for the educationists to say whether they think these films to be educative and if so to help the Society in getting the Board of Censors so reformed as to avoid such occurrences in future."

With a vote of thanks to the management of Regal the function came to a close.

BAN ON NASIK RATH PROCESSION

Local "Pujaries" Urge Govt. Inquiry And Settlement Of Dispute

(From Our Correspondent.)
NASIK, Aug 19

In a meeting of local 'Pujaries' was held in the courtyard of the famous Kala Ram Temple to consider the extention of the ban on the procession of the idol of Rama in the 'Rath' to the 'Ramkund' for the 'Awabhrita' bath, for a period of two months more. A resolution condemning Government's action in renewing the ban and requesting the Government to institute an enquiry into the dispute between the caste Hindus and Harijans with a view to end it once and for all, was unanimously adopted.

CONGRESSMEN GET BUSY

The local District Congress Committee has taken up the work of organising the peasants of the district. Whole time paid workers have been appointed in most of the talukas, while in Baglan and Yeola, talukas 'Ashrams' have been established to carry on the work of village reconstruction.

Messrs. G. H. Deshpande and M. R. Dalvi have so far toured Baglan, Kalwan, Yeola, Naadgaon and Niphad talukas. At all the places, besides discussing the programme of organising the peasants on their immediate economic demands and strengthening the constitution of the Congress, with the members of the executives of the Taluka Congress Committees and local Congress workers, they addressed mass meetings of peasants delivering stirring speeches appealing the masses to organise with a view to get their condition ameliorated, by ralling round the Congress banner. They also explained the Karachi resolution on Fundamental Rights and showed how the Congress stands for the masses.

Last evening at a meeting held in the 'Lok Satta' hall, a resolution was passed condemning the firing on a procession of Hindus in a Chapra village in Bihar, Mr. R. G. Pradhan presiding. Dr. Gayadhani, Mr. Vaman Shastri Datar also addressed the meeting.

Kurla Sikhs And Wearing Of Kirpan

(From A Correspondent).
KURLA, Wednesday.

A meeting of the Sikhs of Sri Guru Singh Sabha, Kurla, held to-day unanimously passed a resolution requesting the Government of India for permission to wear the "Kirpan" throughout India as it is the religious symbol of the Sikhs.

SUBURBAN PROTEST AGAINST DELIMITATION

Move In Vile Parle Municipality

(From Our Own Correspondent).
ANDHERI, Wednesday.

The proposals of the Delimitation Committee presided over by Justice N. J. Wadia to tackle on the Bombay Suburban Area with the Mahim ward in the City of Bombay and the allocation of one seat in the general constituency of the future Bombay Legislative Assembly have caused great dissatisfaction in the Suburbs. Local Bodies and public institutions are in consultation with one another to devise ways and means of getting the reactionary recommendations modified.

This dissatisfaction found an echo at the Vile Parle Municipal Meeting held this morning when a member moved an adjournment of the House to consider the situtation and make a representation to the proper authorities. The meeting, however, decided to consider the question next Sunday.

T. V. TALIM PASSES AWAY

Was Secretary Of Poona Deccan Gymkhana

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

It is with great regret that we have to record the death of Mr. Trimbakrao V. Talim, who died at Dr. Mulgaokar's hospital at Charni Road, at 5-45 a.m. to-day morning after a successful operation for stone in kidney. Mr. Talim came to Bombay only a few days ago for his operation which was performed by Dr. Mulgaoker on Friday last. Mr. T. V. Talim was Deputy Consulting Surveyor to the Government of Bombay and was also a special Land Acquisition Officer to Government.

He was the General Secretary of the Deccan Gymkhana, Poona and the Chairman of the Maharashtra Cricket Association. It will be recalled that he was deputed to Delhi as the representative of the Maharashtra Cricket Association and it was mainly due to his efforts that the Maharashtra Cricket Association was recognised by the Cricket Board of Control for India.

Mr. T. V. Talim came from the Twasta Kasar community. He was the President of the Twasta Kasar Unnati Samaj Parishad, which was held at Mahad in the year 1927. He took keen and active interest in the educational and especially economic problems of his community.

Wagri Sent Back To Jail As High Court Enhances Sentence

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Agreeing with the Sessions Judge of Thana that the sentence imposed by the Magistrate was inadequate, the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice N. J. Wadia enhanced the sentence on a Kachra Wagri for causing hurt to a woman, at the Bombay High Court yesterday.

The sentence of one month's rigorous imprisonment was passed almost a year ago.

Found guilty of causing hurt to a woman by biting off her nose, Sideli, a Kachra Wagri of Dombivli, was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment and fined Rs. 25 by the City Magistrate of Bandra on October 15 last year.

In December, Bai Monghibai, the complainant, field an application before the Sessions Judge, Thana, for enhancement of the sentence. There was a delay of two months in filing the application, as some time was taken in obtaining copies of the proceedings in the magistrate's court, and then, owing to a misunderstanding, the application was filed direct at the High Court.

After the application was presented, the accused, who had been released from jail after the expiry of the one month's term, could not be traced for some months.

The application was disposed of by the Sessions Judge in June last, and he sent the papers to the High Court, with a recommendation that as the sentence passed by the lower court was grossly inadequate, it should be enhanced.

"No doubt," the Sessions Judge observed, "the accused had undergone the light sentence imposed by the magistrate, and if the sentence is enhanced he would have to be rearrested and sent back to prison. But, in my opinion, this is a fit case in which mere release from jail after undergoing a very light sentence ought not, in the interests of justice, to come in the way of the accused undergoing the proper sentence.

The matter came up before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice N. J. Wadia, who agreed with the Sessions Judge that the sentence imposed by the Magistrate was grossly inadequate. Their Lordships enhanced the sentence to that of one year's rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. G. M. Joshi appeared for the accused.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents).

Suburban Traffic

There is considerable scope for the speeding up of the Suburban traffic on the B.B. & C.I. Lin This was evident on Tuesday last when the Bandra Church Gate train scheduled to a minutes run covered the distance in about 10 minutes. This also indicates that speeding up is possible on other fast trains between Bandra and Grant Road and incidentally the slow moving traffic also can be improved.

It is, therefore, worthwhile considering whether the speeding up will not result in greater facilities for the passengers. With the City fast expanding, it will not be too soon for the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association to take up the question and represent the matter to the Railway Advisory Board. The carriages of the B.B. & C.I. Company are specially built with an eye on safety and stability and there is no reason to believe that speeding up will lead to danger to life.

Old Clothes

A large number of bales from overseas containing second hand clothing, blankets and the like which were disinfected in the Prince's Dock so far. Henceforth, this will be done on a plot of land belonging to the Bombay Port Trust near Frere Road Fire Brigade station. Under the Municipal Act second hand clothing, blankets, beddings, etc., coming from overseas are disinfected within 48 hours afer their arrival in the city, the penalty for infringement of the rule being Rs. 100. The disinfection will be carried on in collaboration with the Customs authorities. In Calcutta the Customs Department assist the Municipality in disinfecting the second hand clothes coming from overseas.

CAMPAIGN FOR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

Chaupaty Meeting Condemns Govt. Policy Towards Labour

A public meeting was held on Wednesday on the Chaupaty Sands under the auspices of the Independence of India League. Mr. R. S. Nimbkar presided and Messrs. G. R. Inamdar, V B Karnik, Kondvikar, Kulkarni, Rane and others spoke.

By the first resolution, the meeting emphatically condemned the repressive policy of Government as evidenced by the arrests, prosecutions, detentions, externment orders and internment of a number of working class and national leaders, and the forfeiture of securities of a number of newspapers and the banning of many radical organisations throughout the whole of India. It also reiterated the desire of the meeting to carry on the movement unabated.

The second resolution was to the effect that the new Reforms, being of a reactionary character, lead to unrestrained exploitation of the already exploited classes. So to condemn these Reforms, it is necessary to start an all-india agitation for convening a Constituent Assembly. It also condemned those Congress leaders who favoured the acceptance of Offices.

The third resolution emphatically condemned the policy of Italy in launching on an aggressive policy against Abyssinia.

HARIJAN WORK IN KARNATAK

Sevak Sangh Approves Budget For 1935-36

(From Our Correspondent)
HUBLI, Aug. 21.

Mr. A.V. Thakkar arrived at Hubli this morning. A meeting of the Provincial Harijan Sevak Sangh, Karnatak Board, was held immediately after his arrival under the presidentship of Sardar Patil, Mr. D Govinddas of Bellary Rao Saheb Pappanna of Belgaum Mr. Fakirappa Ghodke of Hubli, Pandurang Rao Sirur of Ranebennur, Mrs. Nagamma Patil of Hubli and Mr. K. F. Patil, Secretary were present. The report of the last nine months was read and approved. The budget for 1935-36 for the seven Karnatak districts and the Provincial Office were discussed and approved. Suggestions regarding ways and means for collecting 50 per cent of the provincia expenditure and several other subjects concerning the removal of disabilities of Harijans were discussed. A largely attended meeting was held at the Mallik Arjun Theatre in the evening, Mr. Gonkar, Administrative Officer, School Board, presiding Mr. Thakkar addressed the meeting.

Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya addresses Hubli audience to-morrow evening on Socialism.

Bombay Padmashali Aikyetchu Mandal

PERFORMANCE OF 'SHRAVANI' CEREMONY

Under the auspices of the above Mandal, a mass 'Shravani' ceremony was performed in the Shri Markandeya Ashram at Kamathipura, 6th Lane, on Narli-Paurnima day (14th instant) when about 10,000 members of the Padmashali community participated in the ceremony.

This is the first occasion when such a vast congregation of Padmashalis in Bombay ever met together to perform such ceremony jointly. A group photo was also taken at the time.

VANKARS MUST STOP MEAT-EATING, SAYS MAHATMAJI

(From Our Correspondent)
BARODA, Aug. 19.

Mahatma Gandhi, in a letter dated the 16th instant from Wardha to Mr. Nagjibhai Arya, a prominent Harijan worker of Baroda writes:—

"I deem it desirable that Vankars should stop flesh eating. They are not bound to carry carcase, still I would wish that they should not leave it up. I consider that calling as holy. Moreover it brings good monetary gain. The autocracy of Mahajan could be considered intolerable. If it is necessary to go to court to remove it, it may be put into effect."

S. I. R. Workers' Union

TRICHINOPOLY (By Mail)

The annual convention of the S. I. Railway Workers' Union took place on Saturday the 17th instant at Trichinopoly in the Aryan School premises under the Presidency of Moulvi Syed Murthuza Saheb Bahadur M.L.A., Delegates numbering about 90 from Trichinopoly, Golden Rock and Erode attended. Workers numbering about 500 attended as visitors.

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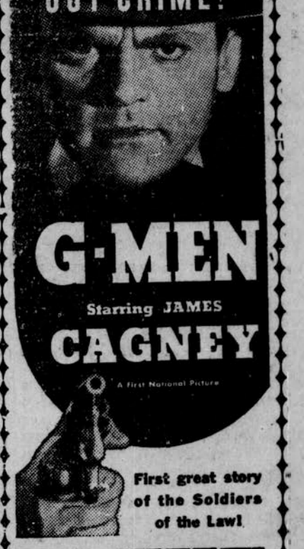
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BOMBAY: THURSDAY, AUGUST 22, 1935

UNIVERSITY PROBLEMS

In his first Convocation address to the graduates of the Bombay University Lord Brabourne, the ex-officio Chancellor of the University, gave expression to some well-known ideals which every University should aspire to realize. Stated broadly, those ideals are unexceptionable. That, for instance, "the true object of a University is not success in the passing of examinations but the encouragement of deep study in some subject for the attainment of real knowledge and the consequent training of the mind" is an observation which has been the favourite theme of almost every Convocation address and the truth of which none will deny. When, however, Lord Brabourne came to consider the specific and urgent problems of University education his observations but partially touched the root causes of the difficulties confronting the Bombay University and more others in this country. Indian Universities were first designed to serve the administrative and other ends of the prevailing system of government, were modelled after British Universities, with little reference to the true needs of the country, and were rigidly controlled by a Government not responsible to the people. The unfortunate results of such a system continue to this day, and only recently have some feeble attempts been made to make the Universities truly national, subserving the real needs and interests of the country.

Neither Cheap Nor Practical

The most striking feature of modern India is her appalling poverty, and her first and foremost need is cheap and practical education of every grade. But our University education is neither cheap nor practical: it is enormously costly and over-academic. By controlling the Matriculation examination, the University also controls higher secondary education and thus makes even that over-academic. It is no wonder that the products of such a system of education are not easily absorbed into business organisations. The remedy for reducing the number of the educated unemployed is not merely to raise the standard of examinations and thus reduce the number of graduates, as Lord Brabourne suggests, but, on the one hand, to make the courses of instruction of all grades more practical, and, on the other, to provide more avenues of employment to them by promoting industries of all kind. To avoid misconception we may as well add here that we use the word "practical" in the sense of enabling students to make themselves more helpful in the business world or otherwise more fitted to enter life.

Cultural Needs

The question is often asked if higher education can be made practical in this sense to any large extent without prejudicing the cultural needs which every University must prize. What Lord Brabourne said about co-ordinating cultural and practical aims in secondary education applies to higher education also. He said in an appeal to the University: "I would impress on you that in forming your matriculation syllabus you should work in close and friendly co-operation with those who control secondary education, namely, the Educational Department, so that your examinations will be co-ordinated, not only to serve your particular purpose, but to fit in harmoniously with the Secondary School course as a whole, and the latter should be so adjusted as to meet the needs of the average boy about to enter life irrespective of whether he enters a college or not, and it is the majority which will not. These aims may appear, at first sight, to conflict. In reality and in practice they do not conflict, and I think that a curriculum can be devised which will enable the ordinary Secondary School reasonably to satisfy both." Apart from the reference to the Education Department, nearly the same may be said about the higher courses also. The problem of co-ordinating the cultural and the practical ends in higher education may be hard, but it must be solved if Universities are to continue to enjoy the public esteem which they still enjoy.

Anti-Congress Rally

Sir Mahomed Yakub's welcome to the suggestion of Sir Homi Mody of a Reforms Party to save the new reforms against "the forces of disruption" is quite in consonance with the plan of mobilising all reactionary elements against the Congress. It may well be said that Sir Homi, Sir Mohamed, and other anti-Congress workers in different provinces are all giving effect to a pre-determined central plan. Sir Mohamed leaves no room for any doubt about the main motive behind the plan when he says: "The formation of such a party is particularly necessary on account of the opinion of certain Congress leaders that the Congress should capture the new Councils in order to wreck the constitution." It appears that there will soon be a straight fight between the Congress and all the anti-Congress forces, official and non-official, put together. But the Congress, which could withstand the terrible repression of the past several years, may be expected to give a good account of itself in the coming fight.

The Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri is not now a Congressman, but he is not an admirer of the reforms either. He has perhaps bestowed on them stronger denunciatory epithets than has any Congressman. Even in his latest pronouncement on the subject he warns the people that the new constitution not only does not give us the Dominion Status that many expected but "threatens to deprive us of what we have always aimed at." He admits, too, that Congress commands the majority in the country and for that very reason he says: "It is the very essence of democracy that if you are in a majority, you must assume power." But the big flaw in his plea for acceptance of office by Congress is that we are still from having a truly democratic form of Government and the Ministers under the new constitution will have far more responsibility than power.

Government's Duty

Our London Correspondent reports that considerable significance is attached by Indians in London to the statement made by Mr. Malcolm Macdonald, the new Secretary of State for the Colonies, on the pisition of Indians in Zanzibar. They are also much puzzled, he says, at the long delay in the publication of the Agricultural Indebtedness Commission Report in Zanzibar. Indians in the Protectorate are anxious to know what the report has to say on the charges usually levelled against Indian moneylenders there,—against whom the present Land Alienation legislation is intended. It is possible that confidential negotiations are going on between all the parties concerned but it is necessary for Indians in Zanzibar to know what precisely is the latest situation and what is the prospect of justice being done to them.

The facts so far available tend to the conclusion that unless the Government of India take up a strong attitude there is little chance of the Indian community in the Protectorate getting justice. The suggestion has been seriously made of a prohibitive import duty on Zanzibar cloves. It is said that such a duty will not seriously affect Indians in Zanzibar as they do not rely mainly on clove trade and can fall back upon petty shop-kepeer's trade. It will be well for the Government of India to consider the suggestion seriously if only because the anti-Indian legislation in Zanzibar is in several respects an affront to themselves.

CONGRESS AND OFFICE

"I Am A No-Changer Still"

(By B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya).

I reproduce below lengthy extracts from an article, entitled "A Respectful Invitation to the Moderates," I had contributed to the special number of the "Indian Nation" of Patna in February last. When I went to Wardha on the 29th ultimo for the meeting of the Working Committee several friends asked me what I had meant and whether I was plumping for acceptance of office. The fact is that the article in question was written in the first week of February soon after my return from Patna to which I had gone for the meeting of the A. I. C. C. and where I was asked to write an article for the 'Indian Nation.' Unfortunately the publication of the annual number was delayed and as was explained under the heading "In-Extenuation" by the Editor the special number was unavoidably delayed in publication. "Our advertisers and contributors," he proceeds, "may have been subjected to considerable inconvenience on that account." Whatever may have happened to others I must confess that the delay in publication of an article promised in January and contributed early in February till late in June, in so far as I am concerned, caused not only inconvenience, but some mischief. In January you could readily understand there was no question of acceptance of office mooted or discussed by anybody and it will be agreed that it is not fair to interpret what was written in February by the political position in June or July. In that article I was only discussing the position of the Liberals and asking them to implement their virtual rejection of the Reform scheme in practical conduct. This should explain the simple fact that I had no thought in my mind of the question of acceptance or rejection of office or ministry.

No-Changer Still.

But there is one thing yet to be said in regard to my attitude towards the question in the face of the representation that I am for acceptance of office which has been put forward by more than one friend including some Socialistic friends. Let me say at once that I am the same old diehard no-changer that I always have been since 1921, that I was at Gaya, in 1922, later at Cocanada, Cawnpore and subsequent years. I am not permitted to go further and discuss the question. So my friends who are of my persuasion need not be anxious that I have degenerated, nor need the friends who are of the opposite persuasion rejoice that I have at last recovered sanity.

The following are extracts from my article:—

"The recent pronouncement of the Secretary of State for India—"that the ultimate goal of British policy is Dominion Status"—on the occasion of opening the debate on the second reading of the Government of India Bill on Feb. 6, has not brought any satisfaction to politicians of any shade of opinion the country. It has evoked, perhaps, the strongest criticism from the safest of men in India. The Right Honourable Sastriar's rejoinder to Sir Samuel Hoare is arresting to a degree. "We cannot any longer put faith in the declarations of individual statesmen or spokesmen of the British Cabinet or even in the preamble to the Act or in the statement of objects and reasons." In these words, Mr. Sastriar has given a most vehement rejoinder to the Government. He adds that the promise of Dominion Status, even if included in the Statute, would not satisfy the present discontent in India."

"He denies that the provisions of the present Bill constitute a material beginning in the direction of Dominion Status. They do not" he roundly asserts. "An immense amount has to be done by way of omission from the Bill and addition to it before such a claim can be sustainable to any extent." These are brave words to be sure but an expectant nation asks in utter anxiety what the leaders of India shall do to register their indignation in conduct.

"It must not be understood that in asking such a question a cantankerous Congressman is merely mocking at the Moderates. Every Congressman asks himself the same question, as he would like to put his fellow-politicians. Merely mocking at the Moderates will not do. He must also enquire as to what the Congress will do. This appears to be a legitimate position to take up, for the much advertised rejection of the Congress does not seem to promise in conduct the full meaning of the term in theory. There appears to be

(Continued on Page 7)

ANTI-CONGRESS :::: :::: CAMPAIGN

Sir H. P. Mody's Outburst Against Congress Reveals The Existence Of Many Secret Plans Against It

By K. F. NARIMAN I.

It is a very curious coincidence that the pro-reforms and anti-Congress propagandist speeches happen to be delivered simultaneously from different quarters, immediately after the final stage has passed, as if they were all ready to fire their shots on a given signal. The start is made by the 'Boss' at Simla or Delhi; the Provincial Satraps take up the tune and keep the ball rolling in their provinces. This is quickly followed by official and non-official pronouncements in various provinces in the same plaudit strain. A 'Mody' in Bombay, a 'James' in Madras, a 'Jayakar' in Satara and an obliging 'somebody' in other Provinces, all sing the chorus simultaneously, as if directed by the same Music Director-in-Chief. Then follow the Anglo-Indian papers with grand-motherly gratuitous advice tendered of course for the benefit and welfare of the Indian people. Thus the whole show seems to be well stage-managed with a clever brain guiding, and a skilful hand directing from the centre. There is an actual rivalry between Provincial performers, both official and non-official, and one tries to excel another, as if anxious to win a prize for the best performance. Some suitable function is either availed of or created for, this occasion.

Mody's Stunt

Leaving the other performers to be dealt with by their respective Provinces, we may on this occasion take a brief note of our local political acrobat, Sir H. P. Mody. Years ago, when Sir Homi was writing the biography of his political Guru, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, some of his friends and admirers had expected that such a close study of a great career would leave a lasting impression on his mind and serve as a life-long inspiration for him, so as to inspire him to emulate the example, and not only write, but also to try to live, the life of the departed hero. But he has been a great political disappointment. In him the British have discovered a new hope, an unexpected prop and a reliable support. But so far as his countrymen are concerned, they dispair of any improvement and look upon him as a political child, spoilt beyond redemption; hence his last political stunt has caused neither sorrow to his friends nor surprise to his political opponents. Both remark, "What else could we expect from him now?"

Pent Up Feelings

Usually no importance is attached to after-dinner speeches, the atmosphere and the circumstances under which such oratorical feats are performed are such as to detract a good deal from their value. A reeling brain, tossed about between multi-coloured drinks and sumptuous meals, is not expected to function quite normally, as it is difficult to keep an even balance amidst gay hilarity. Still it must be stated to the credit of Sir Homi Mody, that in spite of such difficult circumstances, he spoke quite frankly, though without much substance. Sometimes in a dream or a trance, a person unconsciously blurts out the truth, that he perhaps would not have uttered in his waking hours. In an unguarded moment and in a light-hearted vein, more in a spirit of bravado and defiance, the valiant Knight waxed eloquent and poured out his irritated, pent-up mind and emptied his wrath against the Congress, little realising that thereby he was prematurely exposing an anti-Congress scheme or plan that was still to remain a secret for some time. One more important matter Sir Homi forgot to mention; it is also proposed to start simultaneously a Journal, to serve as an additional weapon to lash the Congress with. It seems as if he was waiting for a favourable opportunity to hurl this long-contemplated and deliberately-thought-out challenge, and being in a privileged place as the principal guest of that evening, he made full use of his secure and well-entrenched position.

Sethna's Embarrassment

The Liberal stalwart, Sir Phiroze Sethna, who presided on the occasion, must have felt extremely uncomfortable in his seat. Only a week ago he had announced through the Liberal organ that "no self-respecting Indian" would respond to this "sinister call" of British diplomats and "agree to be mere mouth-piece of their policy or methods." By necessary implications, the guest of the evening, in responding to the sinister call was, according to that recently expressed opinion, lacking in self-respect. According to the oriental rules of hospitality, perhaps, the President was restrained from freely expressing a bit of his inner mind and he saved the situation by observing a discreet silence and not touching the point of Constitutional Reforms in his speech.

Anti-Congress Schemes

However, far from expressing any resentment against or showing any annoyance at, the wordy fling of Sir Homi, the Congress ought to be grateful to him for clarifying the situation and indirectly exposing and bringing to light what was being clandestinely carried on for some time past behind the screen. An open frontal attack is much better than veiled scheming. It is an open secret that anti-Congress elements in the country are mobilising (rather are being mobilized) and consolidating their strength and position, in order to lower the Congress banner, that was raised aloft so high by the wonderful achievements of the last few years. Its great organising capacity, its burning patriotism, its tremendous suffering and sacrifices in the cause of justice and liberty, and, above all, its selfless zeal and dogged determination to pursue its objective, naturally made it a most powerful and loved institution in the country. It has cast into shade all other political bodies, and practically ruined the careers of arm-chair politicians who were hitherto strutting about the country as "leaders" of the people. It is but natural that those who have suffered by this sudden and unexpected rise of the Congress, should view with apprehension, its daily growing strength

(Continued on page 9).

Frankly Speaking

STINGING CRITICISM.

The whip and scorpian treatment to which the "Manchester Guardian" has subjected Signor Mussolini and his Fascist State is bound to produce squeals, howls and barks in the Italian press. And it would be extremely entertaining to hear it. But the British Liberal paper is right. Signor Mussolini's mad adventure is both suicidal and otherwise fatally destructive. The bitter poverty and terrible deprivation of the Italian people cannot stand the strain of a prolonged war which may be regarded as certain for the simple reason that if a fight is forced on Abyssinia she will fight and fight for all she is worth. And there will be trouble in Central Europe also. All this may cumulatively lead to any disaster. But the Dictator is blind and does not realise that the plunge he is taking—in fact, he has almost taken it—may take him into the deepest of abysses.

UNFAIR TO MINORITIES.

It is curious that with regard to the principle upon which general constituencies are to be formed, the Madras Delimitation Committee has expressed views quite contrary to those held by the Bombay Committee. The latter has practically ruled out single-member constituencies on the plea that such a system gives no opportunity to the minorities to influence the elections effectively, whereas in multi-member constituencies they can do so by concentrating their votes on the candidate of their choice. The majority of the Madras Committee, however, favour an arrangement by which there will be as many single-member constituencies as possible. We cannot yet say how far this view is the result of feeling against the Brahmin and other minorities. In any case, if any at all, expect that this system will be a handicap to the Congress, they will not be long in being disillusioned.

AN UNWANTED LORD.

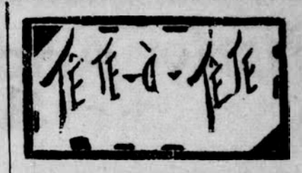
When the late Lord Sinha of Raipur was awarded a barony, it was pointed out by Imperialists as an instance of the essential unity and equality of the different constituents of the British Empire. It is, therefore, amusing to see the excuses that are being offered for depriving the second Lord Sinha of his inherited right to sit in the House of Lords. It is pointed out with the same logic as supporters of caste system would produce, that the late Lord Sinha was married according to rites which allowed polygamy. To dilate on the ridiculous nature of this argument would be to labour the obvious though even Englishmen should appreciate the ironic humour of the objection being raised after the first Lord is dead. In any case the British Lords' colour prejudice is nothing unusual, nor suprising. It is in keeping with the traditions of the Empire—or the Commonwealth?— of which they are custodians. A seat in Lords, we can assure him, would not do any good to the second Lord. It would only make him conscious of the inferiority of his country's status. And, therefore, the only honourable thing that as a self-respecting Indian he can do is to renounce the title and come back to his country.

WELCOME MOVE.

That there was urgent need for a body like the the Indian University Reform League recently started in Bombay will be agreed on all hands. The Society has been formed for the laudable purpose of "bringing about comprehensive and all-sided reform in the various Universities in India and in the Bombay University in particular." That our Universities are being run on far from satisfactory lines and require radical reform goes without saying. Again and again has it been urged in the press and on the platform that the system of University education in India is obsolete and fails to meet with the requirements of modern India. And yet nothing has been done so far to bring about the changes and improvements that everyone agrees are long overdue. While welcoming the University Reform League, therefore, one cannot emphasize it too highly that the measure of their success will almost entirely depend on the earnestness with which they pursue their task and the corresponding co-operation that they can win from the authorities.

MILITARISM.

A report published in Delhi papers states that the Commissioner of Meerut Division has circularized a letter to the Chairman of District and Municipal Boards requiring them to instruct their school authorities to line up school boys on the roads when the military march through their town. Such instructions, we understand, are issued in other parts of the country as well when the cavalry and artillery units are on move. The reason usually given is that school children should be afforded an opportunity of seeing the troops march past. But to many it would seem that the real purpose of such demonstrations is to impress the young minds with the military might of Government lest when they grow up they develop "undesirable" ideas. The whole idea smacks too much of militarism.



MUSSOLINI WANTS TO CREATE FASCIST EMPIRE.

—Headline.

Create or Cremate?

* * * *

Mr. Venkatachallam Chetty would invite the Assembly to voice the protest of India "as an Original Member of the League of Nations against Italy's attitude as an act of imperialist aggression towards Abyssinia."

But it is expected in Lobby circles that the invitation will not be allowed to be extended. And quite rightly. For, India is an Original as well as a Unique Member of the League.

* * * *

The Rt. Honourable Srinivasa Sastri calls upon Congressmen to accept office and responsibility because "India is threatened and her liberties are in peril".

Now there's the rub. Mr. Sastri's call is the most unkindest response to Sir Homi, Mr. Jayakar and Sir Phiroze, to say nothing of Mr. Mudaliar and Sir Md. Yakub.

* * * *

Sir Md. Yakub heartily welcomes Sir Homi Mody's Deform—sorry, Reform Party. Which is delightful. But confusion will arise when the welcome is echoed by other Muslim "leaders" of U.P. e.g., the Nawab Sahib Bahadur of Chhatari, Sir Shafaat, Dr. Ziauddin etc. etc. You see, the supply of "offices" is so limited.

* * * *

"A 'Mody' in Bombay, a 'James' in Madras, a 'Jayakar' in Satara and an obliging 'somebody' in other Provinces. . . " Mr. K. F. Nariman.

Now what are a 'Mody,' a 'James,' a 'Jayakar'? Aren't they SOME bodies?

* * * *

Mr. Nariman regretfully observes that some of Sir Homi's friends and admirers had thought that a close study of Phirozeshah Mehta's life would "leave a lasting impression" on Sir Homi's mind.

As a matter of fact it has. And the impression is so lasting and impressive that Sir Homi has been perpetually and desperately trying to get rid of it.

* * * *

TO-DAY'S GREAT THOUGHT.

"What we in India need today is not the redistribution of wealth among the various classes but a real genuine effort on our part to increase the wealth by producing more in this country. We must increase our production."

—Nawab of Chhatari.

These wise and noble words, be it be noted, were uttered at, says a contemporary, "a conference of zamindars, agriculturists and the labouring classes."

So, now all that is to be done is—

(1) for the labouring classes to labour harder and produce more.

(2) for the Zamindars to—but, then, the Zamindar is a Zamindar and not a labourer that he should produce. He need only join Chhatari's party and when the production is duly increased to relieve the labouring classes of the burden of looking after it.

To him who hath etc. etc.

But we congratulate the Nawab on his straightforwardness.

* * * *

Those with good nerves who are not easily shocked, read on:—

"We all know that the Indian Government is perhaps one of the most Socialistic Governments in the world."

But we are not quite sure the Government of India would like such compliments.

* * * *

Vaguely quoting Lord Asquith, the Nawab further said that Socialism cannot make poor people rich though it may make the rich people poor.

And there, one may rightly exclaim a la Hamlet, is the rub.

But didn't they teach the Nawab Sahib simple arithmetic at the Muslim University School, we wonder?

* * * *

"I am proud of belonging to Kumbakonam," said the Hon. Rao Bahadur A. T. Pannirselvam, Home member of Madras, at a function held by a Kumbakonam School.

And then he asked them to develop a sense of humour!

* * * *

The secretary of the Punjab "Nationalist" party says in a statement that his party is very much alive "though on account of paucity of funds and workers its organization is not sufficiently strong."

That is to say very much alive but not kicking. What a relief to Nationalism.

* * * *

OBVIOUS DIFFERENCE.

"Are you the bridegroom's friend?"

"No. I am his mother-in-law."

* * * *

An M. P. beat 151 pigeons in a race between London and Willenhall.

Better Condition Of Service For Working Journalists

Calcutta Conference Resolutions

Heated Debate On University Course Of Journalism

CALCUTTA, (By Mail).

The All-India Journalists Conference concluded its deliberations on Sunday after adopting a number of resolutions Mr. C. Y. Chintamani presiding.

The first resolution which was moved from the chair, and accepted, all standing, silence ran thus:—

This conference places on record its deep sense of sorrow at the sad and untimely death of Mr. S. P. Bose, Editor, the United Press Simla and Delhi and Mr. Inyatullah Shah, Editor "Douradid," Lahore.

Sj. J. C. Gupta moved the following resolution:—

(A) "The All-India Journalists' Conference is gravely concerned by the reported intension of the Government of India to renew the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1932 which included the Press (Emergency Powers) Act 1931 in a more objectionable form. The conference is emphatically of opinion that these acts of 1931 and 1932 as well as the Indian States Protection Act and the Bengal Criminal Act 1934 are utterly incompatible with the legitimate freedom of the press and the fundamental right of free expression of opinion and strongly urges that none of these acts should any longer be retained on the statute book;

(B) This conference appeals to the members of the Indian Legislative Assembly to oppose all proposals for the renewal of the Press Emergency powers in any shape or form.

DANGER AND HANDICAP.

In moving the above resolution Mr. J. C. Gupta observed that the power necessary for safeguarding the interests of law and order had already been included in the provisions of section 108 of Cr. P. C. It was quite clear that ordinary penal law and the ordinary law of criminal law of procedure are quite sufficient for the purpose of dealing with the accused in such cases. What, then, Sj. Gupta inquired, was the justification for renewing such drastic legislation which substituted executive orders for judicial decisions. This emergency powers lead the members of the press to the mercy of the officers who were entrusted with the task of maintenance of peace and order. When these cases were brought before court it had always been found that judges had passed the remark that they did not find much to complain against the accused, but they could not go behind the special that had been enacted. The result of such a law being placed on the statute book would make journalism a very dangerous profession. People would refuse to make investments in journalistic and printing business for fear of the machinery being confiscated by the authority. The inevitable result of such a legislation had been that there had been a great check on the proper development of printing and journalism.

Further this would make the solution of the problem of unemployment more difficult and our young men who had taken to the profession of journalism serving in nationalist papers on mere salaries what might be called pittance would be put to great trouble. Sj. Gupta, therefore, thought if Government was really serious about the solution of the problem of unemployment they should consider twice before proceeding to re-enact this legislation.

Supporting the resolution Mr. R. Bhat of "Kesari" said that the resolution was self-explanatory and no speeches were needed to commend it for the acceptance of the House. Mr. Bhat would confine himself to the operation of the Press Emergency Law in the western side of the country. Excepting press censorship in Benga the operation of the law in the Bombay Presidency and Maharastra was simply intolerable. There the law was having its victims almost every fortnight, if not, every week. If the events of the last two months be taken into consideration they would surely bear testimony to what he had said. The Free Press Journal went into extinction because security worth Rs. 46 thousands had been forfeited.

In to-day's papers it would be found that "Sakal," a Marhatta Daily of Poona had been asked to furnish a security of Rs. 1,000 for criticising Government policy of borrowing. For criticising Government action with regard to Sholapur riot the Marhatta had to pay security thrice of which one thousand had been forfeited. So far as "Kesari" is concerned it had to pay securities worth Rs. 3,000. Chitrashala had to furnish security on more than one occasion. Only a few days ago "Lokasatya" the weekly magazine was asked to furnish security for publishing criticisms against the Government order of prohibiting the celebrations of the ceremony of Ramratha. That was the position to-day.

Concluding Mr. Bhat hoped that the members of the Legislative Assembly would do their best to see that the Press Emergency law was not re-enacted

COMBINE AND COMBAT

Dr. S. K. Chakravarty of "East Bengal Times" in supporting the resolution said that these laws were destructive of the fundamental rights of men their rights of free expression of opinion and those of freedom. He asked the fellow journalists of every community or shade of political opinion in different parts of India to combine and combat most ruthlessly the repressive press laws and to secure their immediate repeal by constant agitation through the press and platform, through the Congress or members of the legislature.

The resolution put to the House was unanimously passed.

CENSORSHIP MUST GO

Sjt. Tusar Kanti Ghosh moved the next resolution:—

"The All-India Journalists' Conference strongly objects to the maintenance of the Press Officer in Bengal as well as to the manner in which in various ways the freedom of the press has been interfered with by the operations of the Press Officer. The Conference urges the immediate abolition of the censorship."

This resolution, said Sj. Ghose, was very much dependent on the previous resolution which had just been passed. If there be no Press Act there would be no function for the Press Officer. Still he would like to point out one or two things in that connection. Nobody would like to have his legitimate duties and functions interfered with and the newspaper editor, human as he was, could never like the existence of a Press Officer. The existence of the Press Officer with the function of giving editors advice uninvited would pre-suppose that the Indian Press was either not a responsible body or that it was unable to carry out its duties efficiently. The continuance of the office of the Press Officer was as not in consonance with self-respect of the members of the press. The appointment of the Press Officer was in fact an emergency measure. Now that there was no Civil Disobedience movement there was no reason why the office of the Press Officer should be continued. Lastly Sj. Ghose did not think that even from the point of view of the Government there was any necessity for the Press Officer. When the post was created it was given out by the Government that he would be of help to the Press in the matter of explaining the implications of many of the dangerous provisions of the Press Act. But since the Press Act had been in operation for the last five years there was no reason why he should continue to give them further advice.

Prof. Rajkumar Chakravarty seconded the resolution and said that year after year the public and the Legislative Council had entered strong protest against the continuance of his office but the protest had gone unheeded. Prof. Chakravarty strongly protested against the retention of the post for, according to him, the very existence of the office was a standing humiliation to the Press and the public.

Dr. R. Lohia, remaked that the appointment of the Press Officer had resulted in further encroachment upon the liberties of the Press.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

The fourth resolution which was moved from the chair was also unanimously accepted. The resolution ran thus:—

"The All-India Journalists' Conference urges upon the Rulers of Indian States to recognise the freedom of the press in their respective States and to encourage the free expression of opinion as fundamental rights of citizenship."

ANTI-INDIAN PROPAGANDA

Mr. B. P. L. Bedi of Lahore, moved the following resolution:—

"This Conference places on record its strong abhorrence of the propaganda carried on abroad against India and is of opinion that ways and means be devised to combat such propaganda and to conduct a well-organised publicity campaign on Indian affairs abroad."

In moving the resolution Mr. Bedi said those who had gone abroad had seen the propaganda relentlessly carried on against India and Indians through cinemas and periodicals and other forms of literature in the countries of Europe and America. The names of "Bengalee" and "India Speaks" could be cited as instances. In one of the films Mahatma Gandhi himself was exhibited in a very objectionable way. On opening continental periodical and illustrated magazines villifying articles and pictures might be met with. He thought this momentous conference was one in which the question should be thoroughly gone into. Very recently Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose in his letters had stressed upon the importance of forming organisations in those countries to counteract the nefarious propaganda. It would be a matter of regret and shame if Indian case went undefended. It should be the duty of the Journalists' Association to form a sub-committee to go into the details of the question. In doing so they would be acting according to the desire of the late Lala Lajpat Rai, Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das and Mr. V. J. Patel who had left a lakh rupees for the purpose.

In seconding the resolution Dr. Anklesaria observed that he had the privilege of being about 16 years in America and there the Fourth Estate represented a very great power. How great that influence was could not be imagined by journalists in this country. The American public, according to the speaker, was very much well disposed towards India and her struggle for freedom, but her mind was being poisoned constantly in a subtle manner by interested parties. These interested parties were sending University professors to India who on return to their country carried on the propaganda. For this purpose they were spending twenty million dollars every year. Indian people who numbered 35 millions should do something about it. The industrial magnates of this country should take the fact into consideration that vilification was causing the greatest possible harm to their trade with foreign countries.

The Journalists' Association should form a committee and devise ways and means for that. The speaker suggested that in America itself there should be at least three different centres from which the counter-propaganda should be carried on.

The resolution was passed unanimously.

The resolution on State's Competition with Newspapers was next moved from the chair and unanmously passed.

DUTY ON NEWSPRINT MUST GO

The resolution runs thus:—

"This Conference strongly protests against the practice of the Government of entering into competition with private-owned or company-owned newspapers in India in securing advertisements for Government and semi-Government publications, and urges on Government the immediate abolition of such competitive practices by such publications."

Sj. Tejendra Sarkar moved the resolution on 'newsprint' which stood thus:—

"This Conference records a strong protest against the present heavy and excessive customs duty on 'newsprint' as tending to retard the progress of journalism and education in India. In the opinion of the Conference such duty, should, in the existing condition of India, be abolished or at least substantially reduced."

By this duty, the speaker said, the people were not in any way benefited. It would benefit only a handful of millowners. This projection had not enabled the Indian industrialists to start paper mills and that was possibly for want of adequate capital. Advantage of the situation was taken by foreign concerns.

Supporting the resolution, Mr. A. K. Ghosh of "Pradip," pointed

(Continued on page 8).

No Acceptance Of Offices Under Reforms

But Wanted National Democratic Bloc In Legislatures, Says Poona Young Socialists' Secretary

POONA, Aug. 20.

Mr. G. P. Khare, General Secretary, Young Socialist League, Poona, has issued the following statement to the Press regarding the attitude towards the New Constitution and acceptance of Office:—

The British Parliament has now acquired the assent of His Majesty the King to the new India Bill and after a few months we will see that the New Reforms Act is being forced on India. The most important question that faces the National Movement today is the attitude to be adopted towards the New Reforms and the strategy and tactics to be followed for utilising the new situation created by the Reforms for the development of the movement for National Independence.

FOUR METHODS

There are four courses open of which we will have to choose one: (1) To work the new Constitution for what it is worth; (2) To boycott the same; (3) To wreck it; and (4) To utilise it for the development of the movement for National Independence.

The first course is against the basic principles and programme of the National Movement. The history of the National Movement especially since 1919 proves the utter futility of this course. Working the reforms neither advances the national movement nor does it secure any concrete advantages to the masses.

The second course of boycotting the Reforms was practiced in 1919 and proved itself to be equally sterile and harmful and even the orthodox Congressmen are not now for it.

WRECKING IS FUTILE

Apart from these two courses, a new course of wrecking is being advocated by some of the radical elements in the country. Wrecking means consistent and persistent opposition to the Government with the object of getting the constitution suspended. If we look to the various safeguarding provisions in the Act we will come to know that wrecking is impossible. To oppose any Bill of the Government beneficial or otherwise has no meaning. Moreover this tactic was tried by the Swaraj Party from 1923-26 and we have learnt that it is futile and we cannot paralyse the Government.

The last course of action open to every fighter for National Freedom consists in utilising the legislatures as a platform for agitation, propaganda and organisation with the object of deepening and strengthening the National struggle. To achieve this end we must contest the elections to the legislatures on the basis of a platform embodying the immediate and political demands of the overwhelming majority of the electorates.

All the electorates who stand for national freedom must be brought together as against all other reactionary elements. They may not be willing to accept the National Congress as an organisation of the kind. So the formation of the National Democratic Block will be necessary to bring together all those who are opposed to the new Constitution and it is mainly the task of the Indian National Congress as a premier political organisation of the country.

Now regarding the acceptance of offices under the new Constitution, the veteran Congress leaders like Mr. Bhulabhai Desai and Mr. Satyamurthi and retired Congressmen like Dr. Ansari and Dr. B. C. Roy are too much eager to get the policy of accepting offices adopted by the Congress and one can very well guess, from the tones of the majority of the Congress leaders that the Congress will follow suit.

WARNING TO CONGRESSMEN

The Young Socialist League, Poona, urges the Congress rank and file to take note that accepting offices means becoming part and parcel of the Government machinery. We hope Congress will not overlook these facts. —United Press.

INDO-ITALIAN TRADE PACT

Abyssinian Tangle May Preclude Deputations' Visit To India

BOMBAY, August 21.

Inquiries made by the "United Press" in authoritative circles in Bombay indicate that the possibilities of the coming into India of the Italian Trade Delegation which was extensively discussed in the Indian Press is very remote.

The position at present in Italy on account of the seriousness of the Abyssinian tangle, it is held, is the reason for the lack of Italy's desire to start negotiations for a Trade Treaty with India at this juncture.

In the meantime the trade between India and Italy will have to go on either in a restricted or hectic scale, as is being evidenced during recent months.—United Press.

NOT ENTERING ARENA !

Gandhiji Denies Report Of Effort To Help Ethiopia

In reference to the report circulated by an American News Agency that Mahatma Gandhi would organise a Red Cross contingent to assist Ethiopia in the event of war Gandhiji writing to a friend in Bombay, who sent him the report, says:—

Dear Friend,—I have your letter of the 19th instant, enclosing a cutting from a Philippine paper. The information contained therein is wholly wrong. I have made no statement about Abyssinia.—Yours sincerely,

M. K. GANDHI.

Wardha, 20-8-35.

Tall Story

The cutting referred to was as follows:—

ENTERS ARENA.

Mahatma Gandhi, who announces 350,000,000 Hindus will Help Abyssinia.

(United Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 26.—Three hundred and fifty million Hindus will be united by Mahatma Gandhi to contribute towards the financing of a Red Cross contingent to assist Ethiopia in the event of Italo-Ethiopean war, the Hindu leader said here to-day.

"India cannot ignore Mussolini's threat against coloured people," Gandhi said in speaking of his project.

It was recalled that Gandhi during the Boer War personally led an Ambulance Corps detachment. During the World War he assisted Britain.

Meanwhile it is believed that feverish Indian sympathy for Ethiopia may directly affect Britain's colonial and Ethiopian policies.

BERLIN UNDERGROUND TUNNEL DISASTER

Feverish Attempts To Rescue Entombed Men

BERLIN August 20.

Fourteen workmen are still buried in the collapse of the underground excavations The firemen and sappers who have been working feverishly throughout the afternoon in the hope of rescuing the entombed men, have been reinforced by a further party of sappers.—Reuter.

An earlier message stated:—

The bodies of six workmen have hitherto been recovered from the ruins resulting when a large portion of the excavations made outside Brandenburg Gate for a new underground railway tunnel collapsed, leaving a yawning gap 450 feet long and 60 deep. The tunnel was being driven with the object of linking up the Potsdamer Platz and Stettiner stations.

Ambulances and doctors in white overralls rushed to the spot to await the rescue of the entombed workmen, many of whom were brought out alive.

A Committee That Counts Only Two Petitionists Against India Bill

LONDON, (By Mail)

Every petition presented to the House of Commons is examined by the Committee of Public Petitions. One of their tasks is to count the signatures.

In a special report published during the week they have to confess that there were too many signatures to a petition about Old Age Pensions, presented on July 26, for them to be counted yet. The information is held up till the next report. So far this session the most widely signed petition has been one against vivisection, which secured 10,852 signatures.

There was a petition against the India Bill—signed by two people.

Incidentaly, anyone who is organising a petition to Parliament must study the rules. Last month Mrs. Tate, M. P. presented one asking for legislation dealing with the nationality of women. Only 118 of the signatures have been allowed to stand. The rest were not counted, as they did not comply with the rule that all signatures must appear on sheets headed by the prayer of the petition.

Mussolini Means Fight

Blackshirts Ready To Enter Fray Against Blacks

Italy To Attend League Meeting Of September 4

Mussolini means to fight against Abyssinia although Italy bluffs the world that she is interested in conciliation parleys. The Fascist Party through its accredited leaders, is proclaiming its willingness to participate in the war against the blacks, and Il Duce has replied that he will carry out its wishes at a suitable time.

ROME, Aug. 20.

Another indication that Signor Mussolini has no intention of drawing back from the African enterprise is given by the fact that he is accepting renewed offers to serve as volunteers for the Colonies made by Signor Starace and nine members of the directorate of the Fascist Party.

Signor Starace who is Secretary of the Fascist Party, holds one of the most influential positions in Italy, while all the members of the directorate are prominent Fascists. The federal secretaries of Perugia, Savona and Vicenza have also volunteered.

Signor Mussolini replied that he would carry out their wish at a suitable moment. Two thousand men of the Blackshirt division "23rd March," whom Mussolini addressed last weekend embark from Naples this evening. They have taken as motto "Implacable." Other divisions have adopted as mottos "Summa audaci et virtue" and "Who dares conquers."—Reuter.

ITALY TO ATTEND LEAGUE MEETING

ROME, Aug. 20.

Following the return of Baron Aloisi from Paris last evening, it is understood that Italy will almost certainly attend the League meeting on September 4.—Reuter.

WITNESSES TO BE HEARD

PARIS, Aug. 20.

To-day's proceedings of the Italo-Ethiopian Conciliation Commission were largely devoted to the hearing of the Abyssinian representative Professor Jeze. Subsequently the Italian delegate Professor Lessons asked that certain witnesses should be heard, and the commission agreed to hear them within the next few days in Berne.—Reuter.

CONGRESS AND OFFICE

(Continued from page 6.)

an undue anxiety on the part of the Congress members of the Assembly to know how the new constituencies in the provinces for Provincial Legislative elections would be arranged and whether the people's representatives in the Assembly will be consulted in this behalf. Is it any wonder that the Britishers should interpret the position of India as one in which they expect the reforms to be worked by the people of the country? It is doubtless true that Congressmen have given no definite pledge as to the exact manner in which they will comport themselves in the Assembly but the country had reason to believe when they formulated their election programme that they would concentrate their attention upon the three main factors of that programme, namely, (1) rejection of White Paper, (2) repeal of repressive laws, and (3) working for a Constituent Assembly. One would therefore have expected that neither in resolutions nor in interpellations would the members of the Assembly show any anxiety as to the character and limits of the provincial constituencies or the working of provincial autonomy.

What Is Rejection?

"We have taken this single instance merely to show that our conduct is likely to be interpreted as one of preparedness on our part to work the new reforms,—may be in a hostile spirit as if there was no threat of rejection at all or as if rejection merely meant working in a spirit of sullenness. On this point the country must make sure of things and if rejection merely means co-operation with sullenness, or even bitterness, it need not frighten the Britisher, for in British politics opposition has been often presented for the sake of opposition and the most reasonable propositions and proposals are opposed merely because, they are promoted by the party in power. These very proposals and propositions are not seldom put forward and sponsored by the party in opposition, when it occupies the treasury bench. That is not all, the proposition often takes up a more progressive attitude in relation to measures than Government are prepared for. But when the opposition actually comes into power, they are as halting and half-hearted as the party, to whom it promised to excel. These situations do not require illustration in detail. All that is meant by us is that if the Congress were to take up the attitude of opposition in the Assembly, however sullen and hostile and even bitter it may be this will not be interpreted as rejection. The Congress must do some thing more to implement the attitude of rejection, which it has already committed itself to.

"The Moderates have wisely not used that word for, they want to be as good as their declarations of policy. That might be a compliment to their honesty, though not to their courage had they sometimes asked which of the two is better—unquestionable honesty without courage or courage with questionable honesty. Politics however does not lend itself to such a clean cut criticism. The vehicle of politics does not run on the fixed track of a railway but along the spacious paths of a well metalled high way, with plenty of traffic and cross traffic.

No one can forecast the course of politics. All that we can do is to see that our vehicle is sound, that the tubes are not torn, that the brakes catch, that the petrol does not leak, that the cylinders work alright, that the clutch takes, and that the machine as a whole is giving full return for the fuel it consumes. When the day of reckoning comes, the Congress machine must be able to say that its parts, have also worked to their maximum efficiency in the legislatures in strict accordance with the principles and spirit of 'rejection.' If we bargain for this much, we need not look further, for, political cataclysms develop themselves suddenly. We can always trust to the unimaginative Britisher in India, to do something odd, some thing unwise, something irritating, which will give the country opportunity of fighting him on our plane. Often have the Moderates and the Congressmen come together but often have they diverted from each other in their joint march to their common goal for Swaraj. Recent instances are those relating to Sir John Simon's visit and the publication of the White Paper.

Let Us Act Together.

Let us humbly point out to our friends that the more earnest we are about freedom, the greater is the deduction that has been made by Government in the range of the freedom already existing in this country. . . . . We have all now come together, in the whirling of time. Let us also act together in future under some compromise of readjustment it may be; such compromises are everywhere. . . . . After Lenin died of cancer, and Trotsky, Stalin is installed on the throne of power. . . . . Leninism in its orthodoxy is no longer seen in Soviet Russia. The heterodoxy of Stalin has resulted in the rehabilitation of the democratic forms of Government as in the rest of Europe. Now we cite this instance to show that compromises are inevitable development but compromises must wait for their time. Gandhiji's non-co-operation itself may have to be diluted, but to dilute or even to weaken it before we are in sight of the goal is to register our subjection for ever.

"Let the Moderates take a few paces in advance, we ask only for one pace forward, we shall go some paces backward so that we may all march together to our common destiny."

What The Congress Has Done For The Country

A REPLY TO MR. JAYAKAR

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. Jayaker, in his Satara oration, indulged in a fling at the Congress, for groping in the wilderness of the regions of civil disobedience. Have those years of groping (?) been wasted? Let the nation answer. Critically analysed the gains would be found to weigh heavier. The masses reached a moral stature in those eventful years such as could never have been dreamt of by ardent patriots after years of preparation. All authority is based on moral support of those over whom the authority is exercised. The masses have learnt a great lesson at tremendous cost no doubt. But the lesson has gone home. "The wasted years" have thus been productive of national good, the value of which cannot be gauged in terms of political reforms introduced by a non-Indian agency Gandhiji has led the nation through the ordeal of fire. It was a self-purificatory process and the nation has passed through it with incalculable advantage to itself.

Mr. Jayaker again trots out the bogey of conflicting interests which would never allow even the majority party in the legislatures to be too strong. He suggests that this being the state of things with us, we should work the constitution in a spirit of mutual tolerance and good will. He guardedly hints at what he calls the vested interests making trouble for the national representatives. We are aware of the flaws in the chain of national efforts to get the maximum amount of good from the rickety constitution. These flaws are too real to be ignored. But the remedy does not lie in submitting to the superimposed constitution in a spirit of desperation. The constitution must be attacked both from inside and outside. Congress representatives will be there to show up the hollowness of the new constitution and the vast body of awakened national opinion will carry on propaganda in the open country outside.

Mr. Jayaker belongs to the dying race of patriots who believe that the battles of freedom are won on the floor of the Council hall. The history of national struggle in this country for the last half a century or more has shown that the Council chamber has proved more like a spider's web than a good battle-ground. The real field lies outside the four walls of the Council chamber where English educated gentry may entertain their foreign preceptors to their oratorical powers and their ability to ape their masters, in matters of accent, sartorial styles, etc. The country awaits a new orientation in national outlook and that would be possible when the entire ethics of social relations undergoes a change. Age-old artificialities and conventions which trammel free intercourse between man and man and inequalities of opportunities which make one person be at the mercy of another, are greater obstacles in the way of our realisation of our goal than any constitution hatched for our behoof by foggy brains in the foggy atmosphere of their native haunts. That way lies the millennium.—Yours, etc.,

V. B. KIRTIKER.

Baroda Jubilee Celebrations

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I endorse the timely protest of Dr. Sumant Mehta, published in your issue of 17th instant, against the excessive sum proposed to be collected from Baroda State public for the Jubilee Celebrations of their beloved Maharaja. There is no doubt they should rejoice on the occasion, but that with a very pleasing heart. It is very natural that one would feel being made to pay on compulsion, and what is the utility of confidential circular as mentioned by Dr. Sumant if there be any, when such occasions are voluntarily to be celebrated. It is, therefore, earnestly hoped that His Highness will be pleased to see that his poor subjects are not over-burdened in such hard times.

Is not the sum of 20 lakhs a gigantic one for celebration purposes? Why can it not be reduced to a few thousands.—Yours, etc.

S. C. BHATT,
Pleader.

Jambusar.

"Evolution Of Fascism"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have been following with continued interest Prof. K. T. Shaha's very illuminating articles on Fasism in your paper, and should think twice before venturing to differ with him upon matters on which I am accustomed to see him write with an authority and a distinction seldom surpassed in your pages.

Nevertheless, his insistance that Fascism is a predominantly social phenomenon and that its political and constitutional features are merely incidentals designed to show off its new social outlook to advantage, seems to me to be open to dispute I doubt if Fascism is a way of life, if it is not a startlingly new way of jerrymandering. I doubt if Fascism, during its career now of more than fifteen years, has given Italy anything more subversive of the prevailing social tone than the blackshirt (a blindingly political uniform), and a chauvinistic self-exaltation which, if it were not spectacularly deludingly political, could scarcely be called social.

I admit it has a social side, a social side which must necessarily take a distinctive shape in a general campaign of whipping up mass emotions to filibustering, marches-past, and all the rest of the attitudinising arising from collective delusions. Meanwhile, the shopkeeper remains a shopkeeper, the capitalist continues his merry ways, the wage-earners continue to drudge along, the ordinary citizen moves, works and has his being, very much as they did before Fascism, regardless of the political mummeries of salutes and drills, the plaudits of women and the cheering "hurrah" of juveniles.

I do not pretend for a moment to minimise the social aspect of this essentially political movement; but I very much doubt if its social outlook presages anything in the nature of a planned reconstruction of society or harbours ideas arising from any new and illuminating appreciation of social issues.—Yours, etc.,

M. G. BAILUR.

Kolhapur City, Aug. 19.

Poona Races

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Four meetings have gone by and on all these days the starting of the horses was on a poor level. The result has been very disastrous to punters. Due to bad starts riders are likely to be thrown out of their mounts. This actually happened in the race for the Iraq Plate, Division I last Saturday. Thank God, no rider got any serious injury. The racing public expect the W.I.T.C. to entrust the starting arrangements to better hands for the rest of the season at least.—Yours, etc.,

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KRISHNA TALKIES DUBASH THEATRE.

Grievances Of Employees Of Bombay Suburban Electric Supply Co.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The report of the annual general meeting of the Bombay Suburban Electric Supply Company, Limited, was published in the Press a few months ago. The chairman in his opening remarks referred to the satisfactory improvement in every branch of the company's activities. It will not be out of place now to examine attitude of the company towards its employees.

Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co. are the agents of the company and the administration staff is under their control, while the line maintainance and construction staff is under the control of Messrs. Callenders Cable and Construction Co., Ltd. On each of the twelve sub-stations between Bandra and Borivli and Kurla and Ghatkopar opened by the company, one lineman and one cooly work on day shift from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. and another from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. without any holiday or leave. The linemen get Rs. 1/2 to Rs. 1/4 and the coolies 14 to 16 annas a day. They are often required to work overtime, but with no extra remuneration. The wages of the linesmen, considering the technical nature of their work, are very poor, practically on par with the coolies. It would be worth noting that the company was paying its linesmen formerly Rs. 2/ which they have brought down to the present standard and these docile, employees coming from the middle classes, have to accept it, being without any organisation to make an effective protest. There are eight to ten educated operatives stationed at different sub-stations, their salaries ranging from Rs. 50/ to Rs. 100/. The fusemen have to work from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. and from 6 p.m. to 8 a.m., i.e. 14 hours a day. The night duty staff has generally to work 12 hours a day. No workman gets a day's leave in a week and if they remain absent their wages are cut. There is nothing like privilege leave or a casual leave in this company. The case of supervisors is somewhat different. Their working hours are like that of office staff. Increase and promotion are out of question. It may be mentioned here that fines are levied on the slightest pretext. As a rule the night duty staff should receive higher wages but they are paid the same. Another thing is that this company ought to supply the staff on the line, that is, linesmen, wire-men jointers, supervisors, etc., with waterproof raincoats in the time of monsoon but this is neglected and the poor workers have to work in heavy rain. There are no established rules for the staff in this company nor any kind of fixed grade system for yearly promotion like those of railways or tramways. In the railways and tramways a linesman gets minimum approximately Rs 50/ to Rs. 60/. The meter department is under control of Killick Nixon and Company which is somewhat in a better position.

The condition of the workers in the company call for an immediate effort to organise. Unless a strong Union is formed it is not possible either to ventilate their grievances or to get them redressed. If organised workers in other industries give a helping hand a strong Union of the employees could be seen organised.—Yours, etc.,

"Labour Sympathizer."

Mr. P. D. Mahaluxmiwala

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is indeed a matter of great pleasure that Mr. P. D. Mahaluxmiwalla the well-known secretary of the B. E. S. and T. Company has been able to complete fifty years service in the company.

The other day Mr. Mahaluxmiwalla was garlanded and congratulated in his office by the staff and the officers of the company on his brilliant achievement, but I believe it is not the right way to appreciate the services of Mr. Mahaluxmiwala. The services Mr. Mahaluxmiwalla has rendered both to company and to the public are great and invaluable and all those who had an opportunity to come in contact with him I hope will never forget them. Mr. Mahaluxmiwalla played the chief part in bringing the "Best" company on such a solid ground as it stands on the present day. The career of Mr. Mahaluxmiwalla and the dramatic circumstances under which he achieved this high and responsible position are really admirable.

I appeal to the "Electric Brains" and to the "B.E.A." (Best Employees' Association) which claims to be the chief organ of the company to arrange a special function where the services of Mr. Mahaluxmiwalla could be appreciated in a most appropriate way.—Yours, etc.,

K. A. MERCHANT.

Aug. 19.

Indian Football League

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Quite a lot of interest and enthusiasm are evinced in sports activities, particularly foot-ball, by the citizens in the Northern side of Bombay as well. The Indian Foot-Ball League tournaments are, therefore, getting more and more popular but it is very unfortunate that our own men cannot manage it properly. There is destructive criticism made I admit—but at the same time the spectators of these tournaments feel bitterly the mismanagement by the Committee of this simple affair. To be concrete there has been no limit to the shoutings against the appearance in the ground of Mr. Sen as a Referee. This should at least be an eye-opener. Why not get a different referee and try? Instead, the management circulates a notice teaching the spectators how to behave all the world over, in England as well, the mob feeling is so much exhibited and naturally too. I should say our people are comparatively better and instead of teaching the spectators, I say to the management, "Physician, heal thyself!"—Yours, etc.,

SPORTSMAN.

Combine & Combat Press Laws

(Continued From Page 7)

out that by customs duty on newsprint Government might get some revenue and European millowners would make large profit but it was a form of taxing education. This had been harmful to the progress of education in India for the cost of paper was much higher in this country than in other countries. The members of the Legislative Assembly would take account of this fact and try to persuade the Government to abolish the duty.

Mr. G. A. Ogale, Editor of "Maharashtra" of Nagpur, in supporting the resolution thought that by levying 25 or 30 per cent import duty on paper Government were not giving protection to Indian industries but to the European concerns. Had this duty not existed newspapers could have been sold much cheaper. Newspapers were the surest and cheapest method of mass education among whom there is a definite desire to read papers. By this measure Government were making it impossible for the poor people to acquire knowledge.

The resolution was passed unanimously.

The following resolution was moved from the chair and passed:—

(a) This Conference protests against the increase lately made in the rate for press telegrams which is injurious to the entire press in India;

(b) This Conference protests against the uncalled-for change effected in the order of priority of ordinary press telegrams over private telegrams which is bound to cause delay in their delivery and sometimes nullifies the very purpose of their despatch, specially as there has been no demand from the public to alter the necessary priority accorded to press telegrams;

(c) This Conference draws the attention of the Commerce Department to the fact that the fee of 3 per cent charged in the case press hearing telegrams for preparing bills ought to be immediately abolished in view of the substantial increase in the cost of press telegrams recently effected and the fact that a fee for preparing bills is anomalous and contrary to commercial practice;

(d) This Conference protests against the enhanced rate of postage introduced in India with regard to V.P., Registration, packets, etc., as being a great impediment in the way of increase of circulation of newspapers and periodicals and dissemination of knowledge by means of cheap literature."

BETTER CONDITIONS FOR JOURNALISTS

Sj. Satyendra Nath Mazumdar, Editor "Ananda Bazar Patrika", moved the following resolution:—

"With a view to securing better condition of service for working journalists' in respect of working hours, leave, security of tenure, regularity of payment, provision against the risk of disease, death, superannuation, etc., this Conference is of opinion that:—

1. A uniform set of rules which should be enforced in all newspaper offices be drawn up to regulate the conditions of service of working journalists in respect of working hours, grant of leave, superannuation, dismissal, resignation, provident fund, etc.

2. All newspaper proprietors be requested to enforce the rule framed under sub-clause 1 of this resolution in their respective offices.

3. All newspaper proprietors be requested to establish a provident fund for the benefit of their staff in accordance with the rules framed under sub-clause 1 of this resolution.

4. All newspaper proprietors be requested to assure regularity of payment to their staff.

5. A Press Fund be established for each province to be administered by a Provincial Journalists' Association.

(b) This Conference authorises the Indian Journalists' Association to frame the rules referred to in sub-clause (a) of this resolution."

This resolution, observed Sj. Mazumdar, had been proposed not in a spirit of antagonism towards the employers rather it was in the nature of an appeal. A resolution of this character had never before been put forward. For long years the working journalists had suffered silently without preferring to complain to anybody of their dire situation in life. Those gentlemen who posed themselves as leaders of political thought and owners of newspapers had never thought fit to enquire into or understand the gravity of the situation in which their employees had been placed. The journalists had therefore been passing through perpetual want, insult and humiliation. As regards their salary, the less said the better. Their salaries had no grade whatsoever; indeed, they were paid on unemployment grade. It was far from the intention of the employees to wage war against their employers nor did they possess the capacity to do so. It was absolutely necessary that there should be regular working hours, regularity of payment, provident fund and distinct rules for superannuation, dismissal or resignation. At the present tme these would entirely depend on the employers' whims and caprices.

Sj. Mazumdar pointedly drew the attention of the House to clause 4 of the resolution. It was all very good and high-sounding to talk of sacrifice and services to the motherland. But the speaker pointed out no services or sacrifices were ever possible in empty stomachs. Journalists had endured for long but there was limit to everything and even to the endurance of these poor and unfortunate people.

Individually journalists had in the past made complaints but collectively they had not done it as yet. This resolution might be passed but if the working journalists did not combine their forces, this resolution had no chance of being carried into effect.

This maltreatment of silent sufferers, the speaker went on, obtained not only in this unfortunate province but also outside it. Strange to say, the journalists were supposed to fight against all forms of injustice but in their own case they had been bearing them without complaint. So long they thought themselves to belong to a class higher than and different from labourers and trade unionists but there was no use of further concealing that lamentable but true state of affairs. They had been asking for repeal of Press Laws but not for the redress of their own grievances. The owners of papers were not likely to stop the publication of their papers provided they got profit out of them even if Press Laws were not repealed or censorship made less vigorous. After all, adequate food and raiment were necessary for civilised existence and that was what the journalists were appealing for.

Taking advantage of the self-effacement and silent suffering of their employees these people who called themselves leaders were earning reputation for their ownselves. They got themselves boomed and bolstered into prominence by the sacrifice of their ill-paid employees who toiled unceasingly behind the public gaze and died unnoticed and unlamented. To these worthy gentlemen they forwarded their appeal to give them some facilities in regard to elementary necessities of huma life and nothing more.

Mr. C. S. Rangaswamy seconding the resolution, said that this state of affairs must be put an end to at the very first opportunity. If this Conference was not to be of any use to working journalists it was better that it was not held. He invited the Indian Journalists' Association to issue press communiques from time to time giving the list of defaulting newspapers. He felt that public opinion should be created. Those papers which would not pay their staff regularly should be made to remain in black list. Whatever little salaries were paid to the staff there should be first and foremost regularity of payment.

Mr. Parvate of Poona supporting the resolution related the instance of a nationalist paper in Bombay which taking advantage of the unemployment among the educated youths, was employing apprentices at nominal wages to do the work of regular employees. It would be a mistake to call their salary as nominal wages. It would better be described as starvation wages. The speaker personally had experience of this state of things. He stressed the necessity of concentrating the attention of the house on this pressing problems.

Dr. Anklesaria however pointed out that as in every other case there are two sides of the question in this matter too. He had been travelling all over India and he had seen that the Indian papers were not in affluent circumstances. There was unfair competition among them with regard to advertisement rates. It was the business of the Indian Journalists' Association to enquire into that matter.

The resolution was unanimously passed.

The following resolution was moved from the chair and unanimously passed:—

"This Conference recognises the vital need of maintaining register of unemployed journalists by the Indian Journalists' Association and the various other journalists' associations in the country and recommends to the proprietors of all newspapers and periodicals in India that recruitment of staff in their respective offices be made as far as possible from among journalists whose names are maintained on such registers of unemployed journalists.

UNIVERSITY COURSE IN JOURNALISM.

So long the proceedings went on smoothly but Dr. Anklesaria's resolution proved to be the beginning of the trouble. The resolution ran thus:—

"With a view to increase the efficiency of the Press in India this Conference is of opinion that arrangements be made in Indian Universities for the training of the journalists on lines similar to those prevailing in some Universities of Europe and America. This Conference requests the authorities of Indian Universities to take steps in this behalf and urges upon provincial journalists' association to take up this matter with their respective universities."

Dr. Anklesaria described how in America and the countries of Europe newspapers were run by men who were trained in psychology and other international affairs. In emphasising the necessity for training in journalism he pointed out the instance of the greatest journalist of modern times in America who started life as a newsboy. As the Fourth Estate would guide the destiny of the nation so it must be manned and managed by men who were trained in the art and craft of journalism. He hoped that the question would be taken up by India's leading businessmen, intellectuals and the authorities of the universities. It was imperatively necessary, according to the doctor, that the course of journalism should be introduced in the Indian Universities which would produce men who would be fit for the task by the training they had received. The speaker at this stage was interrupted by a voice "We have many trained journalists among us, they are rotting in the field."

The speaker tried to substantiate his proposition by dwelling on the necessity of training in journalism and pointing out the necessity of learning ethics of journalism. He was again greeted with interruptions. "We know these things already"—exclaimed a delegate. Further interruptions followed and the speaker was faced with volleys of questions which left him no other alternative but to resume his seat in a huff.

In his attempt to second the resolution Sjt. Tejendra Kumar Sarkar was making effort to trace the history of journalism in England during the 17th century but before he could proceed further interruptions and questions forced him to follow in the footsteps of his predecessor.

SUPERFLUOUS.

Rising at this stage Sjt. Mohit Kumar Moitra put for a vehement opposition to the resolution. As he spoke his speech was punctuated with cheers. Sjt. Moitra did not think that environments in Bengal would support the course of journalism in the universities. He enquired in view of the fact that a large number of trained journalists had been out of employment where those newly-fashioned products of the universities would be absorbed? Where their place would be? Would they beg from door to door and swell the number of the unemployed?

The only profit that would be derived from the course of training in journalism was that only a handful of working journalists who might be leader-writers, would be appointed as lecturers. Where was the field of trained workers? The trained journalists would come in the newspaper offices and find that there was no room for them. Their situation would be taken advantage of by the employers and they would be employed on pittance to boom them. Would the trained journalists be able to bear the disappointment? The speaker on behalf of the working journalists opposed the resolution for it would prove of no benefit to those for whom it was meant.

Perceiving that the House was sharply divided with regard to this question the President put the resolution to vote which was declared lost by 52 by 35 votes. Poll was then demanded and the announcement from the chair that the resolution was defeated by 51 to 49 was followed by cheers and loud acclamation.

PROVINCIAL ASSOCIATION.

The following resolution was moved from the Chair:—

"This Conference urges that Provincial Journalists' Association should be established without delay in provinces where they do not exist and is of opinion that all Provincial Associations be affiliated to the Indian Journalists' Association in Calcutta, which this Conference recognises as the All-India Organisation of Journalists."

In moving the resolution Mr. Chintamani emphasised the necessity of placing the profession of journalism upon a sounder and better organised footing and the necessity of removal of all well-founded and genuine grievances of those who are engaged in journalism but their resolution would remain a pious wish unless they had an organisation through which they could carry them into effect. The resolution would show the recognition of this fact by stating that there should be an all-India Organisation of journalists, that they recognised the existing Indian Journalists' Association as the All-India Journalists' Organisation and that there should be provincial journalist association in every province. These organisations were expected and instructed to see that the previous resolution with regard to the condition of working journalists and registered of unemployed journalists was carried into effect.

There was a section of delegates, Mr. Chintamani proceeded,

(Continued on Page 10).

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Rover's Football

Bangalore Muslims And Durhams To Meet Again

Game Drawn In Spite Of Extra Time On Third Occasion

Wednesday's replay in the Rover's Football Tournament created intense enthusiasm at the Cooperage. This enthusiasm also infected the committee of the W. I. F. A., which in the past treated Indian footballers in a step-motherly way. With a first class team like the Bangalore Muslims in action local football 'fans' have gone crazy with excitement. An enormous crowd saw the visitors meet the Durhams for the third time and a memorable game ended in a draw again.

The refereeing left much to be desired. Bangalore play clean football and it was galling to the most placid spectator to see frequent instances of rough and ready play overlooked. It is to be hoped that the Muslims will desist from questioning the referee even when occasion warrants. This is not done in high class football and the visitors will soon lose sympathy if they persist in this attitude.

Rahamat was the brain of the Muslim attack which unfortunately missed numerous opportunities of scoring. The forwards over did the short passing stunt and were weak in front of goal. It is surprising that the halves who kick powerfully do not attempt some long range shooting. The Durhams who were sound in attack and defence, were lucky to escape defeat on the run of play.

Maulana Shaukat Ali, who is taking a paternal interest in the Muslim team, felt rather disappointed that the Bangalore lads did not win outright, but it is not too late for the Khilafat house boss, to infuse pep into the the Muslim attack. He can show them how to do it before Thursday next.

The third meeting between the Bangalore Muslims and the Durham Light Infantry served to attract an even larger crowd than before. Conditions were favourable to the bare footed players who delight in short passing movements. As soon as the Muslims entered the field the Indian section of the spectators gave them a hearty cheer.

The Durhams attacked from the onset sparing no efforts to gain the initial advantage. Rahmat had bad luck when he sent down a fine pass which missed the net by inches. A little later Khader tried a long shot which savory just tipped over the bar. Bassith lost a glorious opportunity of scoring from a scrimmage near the goal mouth, Savory intervening at the right moment.

Just before half time Sattar dashed into goal and collided with the Durham custodian, the ball appeared to have crossed the line, but after consulting the linesman the referee awarded a corner. Sattar who was injured had to receive medical attention. The teams crossed over without any score being registered.

Habeeb Offside.

Excitement grew keen on resumption, Habeeb tested Savory with a feeble drive which was saved without difficulty. Clarkson threw away a scoring chance by kicking wide. Habeeb was pulled up twice for lying offside and when the Muslims should have found the net the referee blew his whistle for some imaginary infringement much to the annoyance of the spectators.

Mr. Hibbert then got upset by a remark from a member of the crowd and stopped play to remonstrate with the offender. The Muslims had more of the play in the concluding stages but seemed distined not to score. Shariff saved twice in succession before the full time whistle and extra time had to be played to decide the issue.

During the first five minutes sattar fumbled in goal after a brilliant run down. The last five minutes of extra time was played in fading light but no decision could be arrived at.

The match will be replayed on Thursday August 29.

Score:

BANGALORE MUSLIMS Nil
DURHAM LIGHT INFANTRY Nil

The teams were:—

DURHAMS.

Savory: Wilkinson and Pearson: Spencer, Hand and Fletcher: Hamilton, Hall, Clarkson, Fenwick and Walmsley.

BANGALORE MUSLIMS.

K. Shariff: Syed Khyum and Majeed: Khader, Syed Mohideen and Syed Masoom: Habeeb, Fazlulla, S. A. Basith, Rahamath and Sattar.

REFEREE: Mr. Hibbert.

LINESMEN: Messrs. Tilly and Robinson.

SOCCER SHOTS

Bangalore Muslims Set Cooperage Afire

(By Whistle)

Football during the week under review was of a fascinating character. The Indian team from Bangalore—the Bangalore Muslims—produced a type of barefooted football not seen in Bombay for many a day. It is true their standard did not reach the level exhibited by some of the famous exponents of the game from Calcutta. Nonetheless, the football fans of the City have followed their fortunes with the keenness and enthusiasm that might have been showered on the Mohan Bagan. Crowds have thronged on the Cooperage from day to day in numbers unseen in Bombay football for a long time. Indians have, of course, caused the flood in spectators, although the Europeans have also contributed fairly to it. This clearly shows that given a good Indian side in the competition, Indians are not lax in their support.

THE MUSLIMS' HANDICAP

Unfortunately, the visitors are fighting under a severe handicap. Three of their best players including their regular custodian, came recently under the ban of the controlling body at Bangalore which weakened their combination considerably. It would, however, have greatly improved their position, were they able to utilize the services of the three international players from Calcutta, namely, Jumma Khan (full back), Aquil Ahmed (centre half) and Rashid (centre forward), on whose assistance they fully depended. But these players cried off at the last moment owing to injuries received in the tournament at Darbhanga. It is still hoped that they would come, if the Bangaloreans manage to vanquish the Durham Detachment from Deolali.

THE CITY'S WEAK POINTS.

The meeting between the Bombay City and the 8th Field Brigade from Mhow produced football of a colourless variety, neither side showing any degree of constructive ability and effective execution. The strong elements at both ends being the defensive ranks, the attackers were held at poor ransom. For a military team the Gunners were a disjointed lot and their combination rarely worked as a harmonious whole. On the top of it, they had the common fault of all Artillery forwards to shoot wide of the mark in a marked degree. It is, therefore, no wonder that they emerged out of the battle only second best. The City forwards, on the other hand, lacked judicious feeding from their half backs. As I have pointed out before, the Thompson brothers are very good at tackling and clearing but their feeding leaves much to be desired. Dadoo was the only man who was conspicuous in this respect. If the City expect to put up a creditable show against the redoubtable Essex Regiment in the next round, they must improve these departments in a large measure. Any way, their victory by the odd goal in three, after extra time, was as popular with the fans as it was surprising.

B. E. S. T.'S LUCKY WIN

Desultory was the nature of the contest between the Bombay City (Indian) and B.E.S.T. (Bombay). Lack of enterprise on the part of the forwards on either side was responsible for a blank score board at the end of sixty minutes' play. The City quintette were the chief offenders in this respect. While they were offered umpteen golden opportunities to bring down the Tramway Citadel, they dallied too long with the ball to produce effective result. The performance of the B.E.S.T. was hardly in consonance with their reputation as the best civilian side in the Harwood League second division. They were, indeed, lucky to win by the only goal of the day and it may be safely predicted that they would meet their Waterloo in the next round where they are to meet the winners of the King's Regiment and 3rd Field Brigade match.

HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF

Another engagement to yield unattractive soccer was between the Bombay Gymkhana and Bombay North. The latter as a combination of picked civilian players from the second division of the Harwood League hardly did themselves justice. But they were up against a team who are in their elements under wet conditions. The Gymkhana finding everything to their taste, revelled in making a display of their talents to the utter discomfiture of their opponents. Finally they overwhelmed them by three goals to one. In the third round, they would meet the conquerors of the battle between York and Lancs. and Staff and Departmental. They are sure to put up a stout resistance, according to their cuptie traditions, before they succumb.

THE MATCH OF THE WEEK

The match of the week was undoubtedly between the Bangalore Muslims and the Detachment of the Durham Light Infantry from Deolali. They have already met twice without any decisive result. On both days the crowd was as immense as their enthusiasm unbounded. I cannot say that I am satisfied with the display of the Indian team. Their propensity to nibble at the ball and hang on to it deprived them of victory on Saturday. On Monday the defect was brought into greater prominence when they were well supported by their defenders. Unless they make up their minds to shoot at the opposing goal at every opportunity, they are not likely to go far in the Tournament.

R. A.'S BRAVE EFFORT

The Royal Artillery from Colaba sprang a surprise on the Cooperage-goers on Tuesday when they held the Durham Light Infantry "A" to a draw. The Gunners played so well that the League champions were totally nonplussed for a time. Where they expected a substantial win as they had done in the Harwood League, they found themselves in a precarious position by the one-goal lead taken by the Artillerymen. They had to fight all the way before the latter allowed them to get on level terms. Extra time failed to alter the indefinite result of the match. It may be the over-confidence of the champions which held them under duress. But it must be freely admitted that the Gunners worked overtime to regain their lost glory.

SATIRANJAN SHIELD

The appearance of the Bangalore Muslims has tremendously affected the gate-receipts of the Satiranjan Shield Tournament at Parel, although the games were fairly interesting. On Saturday the D. L. I. Followers caused a sensation by overpowering the B. E. S. T. Sports Club by the odd goal in three. The Followers played delightful football and fully deserved their victory. They are now in the semi-finals of the tournament and would take a lot of beating from their opponents, either B. B. & C. I. or G. I.P.

It is a pity the Bombay Portuguese Association, the holders, thought it wise to absent themselves when they were called upon to fight the Bombay City. Because one or two of their players were playing for another team that day, they should not have given up the contest. It was quite possible that they might have won the day even without them.

The Bombay Telephone Co. were severely tanned on Monday at the hands of the B. B. & C. I. Railway to the tune of 5 goals to nil. The Telephonewallas were no match for their formidable antagonists who won the fight as they liked.

ANTI-CONGRESS CAMPAIGN

(Continued From Page 6)

and increasing popularity, and make every endeavour, straight or otherwise, to bring it to a lower level. The unique success of the Bombay session of the Congress and the complete sway of the Congress over the Assembly Electorates were but additional magnificent proofs of its wonderful influence over the people. These unpleasant fresh popular testimonials came as a great shock to these 'friends' who had hoped to find Congress crushed and wiped out as a result of the terrible drive of repression. And these disillusioned and disgruntled groups have resorted to various schemes and devices to pull down the Congress from its high pedestal and discredit it in public eye.

(To Be Continued).

Holiday Cricket Attracts Big Crowd

The Holiday cricket on Wednesday attracted good crowds. H. J. Spencer made 78 runs in the first innings for the Parsee Gymkhana against the Esplanade Liberal Cricket Club in the former's ground.

Mr. K. R. Meheromji from the visitors made 42 runs. The first innings was finished at the close of the day's play.

AT ISLAM GYM.

At the Islam Gymkhana the Bohra Cricketers were the visitors. The match ended at the fall of 3 wickets in the 2nd innings. Kadri shone in the 2nd innings with 40 runs not out. Among the visitors Vasi and Heptulla scored well.

The Spencer's Combined played at the Bombay Gymkhana and exceeded the Bombay Gymkhana score by 3 runs with 94 at the close of the match (1st innings).

Parsee vs. Esplanade Liberal Cricket Club:—

PARSEE GYMKHANA
(First Innings)

F. K. Nariman l.b.w. b Loyer	14
J. A. Dady Sheth c Havewala b Loyer	13
B. J. Spencer st. Siganporea. b Shroff	78
M. Engineer, b Loyer	0
M. R. Khan, c Shroff, b Khote	3
H. N. Contractor c Loyer, b Shroff	14
B. K. Kalapesi c Dr. Mehta, b Havewala	5
H. D. Wasania b Havewala	17
C. D. Billimoria c Mehromji, b Loyer	18
R. W. Kasinath c Havewala, b Shroff	0
R. J. Jamshetji, not out	6
Extras	10
Total	213

BOWLING ANALYSIS
J. Loyer 4 for 54.
F. Shroff 3 for 28.
D. Havewala 2 for 72.

ESPLANADE LIBERAL C. CLUB.
(First Innings)

M. Dalal c Engineer, b Jamshetji	14
K. R. Mehromji b Jamshetji	42
J. B. Khote st. Engineer, b Jamshetji	13
D. Havewala c Wasania, b Jamshetji	26
D. P. Mehta c and b Jamshetji	5
J. S. Loyer b Jamshetji	8
J. Sigonporea b Jamsetji	12
J. S. Elavia st. Engineer. b Kalapesi	7
F. Shroff not out	13
F. Major b Kalapesi	3
D. Viviana b Kalapesi	1
Extras	7
Total	151

BOWLING ANALYSIS
Jamshetji 7 for 70.
Ka'apesi 3 or 41.

Bohra Cricketers vs. Islam Gymkhana:—

ISLAM GYMKHANA
(First Innings)

Hakim run out	6
Khairaz caught	5
Kadri caught	6
Surti bowled	7
Najori caught	16
Haneef bowled	3
Mahmood caught	1
Faiz l.b.w..	0
Jasdanwala not out	3
Turk bowled	0
Begmohmed bowled	0
Extras	4
Total	45

BOWLING ANALYSIS
Nakhod 6 for 3.
Karachiwalla 3 for 19.

ISLAM GYMKHANA
(Second Innings)

Khairaz st.	13
Kadri not out	40
Jasdanwalla run out	5
Turk caught	11
Total (for 3 wkts.)	77

BOWLING ANALYSIS
Kajiji 1 for 6.
Mohiwala 1 for 9.
Nanabhai 1 for 29.

BOHRA CRICKETERS.
(First Innings)

Vasi, bowled	41
Doctor, caught	5
Kajiji bowled	0
Merchant l.b.w.	1
S. Heptulla bowled	32
Nomanbhai, bowled	11
Karachiwala, bowled	8
Nakhooda ,bowled	13
Mohiwala bowled	2
Bhatri stumped	6
Kajiji N. not out	2
Extras	6
Total	127

BOWLING ANALYSIS
Hakim 3 for 15.
Kadri 1 for 30.
Nagori 3 for 45.
Haneef 1 for 2.
Turk 2 for 7.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. Spencers Combinet:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA
(First Innings)

J. D. Muir Head c and b Bhavnagri	7
H. W. Horton b J. Havewala	1
R. C. Summer Haiz c Dastur, b Havewala	7
B. R. Greyer b Havewala	11
R. G. Hopkins (Capt.) c Reddy b Havewala	10
K. S. H. Wilson b Havewala	27
C. H. Pogson c Bharucha, b Havewala	20
A. G. Penfold b Havewala	5
C. F. Slater c Kapadia, b Dhondi	0
D. Murray not out	2
C. W. Chicken c Wadia, b Dhondi	0
Extras	1
Total	91

BOWLING ANALYSIS
J. Havewala 7 for 35.
Dhondi 2 for 39.

SPENCER'S COMBINED
(First Innings)

R. Bhavnagari c Pokson, b Horton	14
J. Wadia c Murray b Pogson	32
N. F. Canteenwala c Slaker, b Horton	9
H. Printer c Summer Haiz, b Murray	2
K. Dastur, run out	9
G. K. Kapadia c Pogson, b Murray	7
D. Kakalya c Muir Head, b Murray	7
K. Bharucha c and b Chickon	1
J. F. Havewala c Slaker, b Chickon	7
P. M. Dhondi c Slater, b Chickon	1
F. Redder, not out	0
Extras	8
Total	94

BOWLING ANALYSIS
Chickon 3 for 72.
Murray 3 for 32.

CHATTARI'S HIT AT SOCIALISM

It Would Lead To Chaos In India, He Says

MEERUT: (By Mail).

The first meeting of the National Agriculturist Party was held here on August 18, in the Empire Cinema Hall. Sir Ahmad Syed Khan, Nawab of Chattari presided.

There was a big gathering of landlords, cultivators and labourers.

HIT AT SOCIALISM.

The President in the course of his address explained the aims and objects of the party, which was not to oppose any other party but to organise amongst themselves. The party was non-communal and Hindus and Muslims could become its members. He strongly criticised the Socialist movement as that would, according to him, lead to chaos in India. The aims of the Indians, he observed, must not be to distribute fairly what was already there, but to find ways and means to increase production.

Nawab Jamshed Ali, M.L.C. discussed in full the aims and objects of the party, which was out to win "Swaraj," by lawful means. It will encourage Swadeshi and preach Hindu-Muslim unity. The party, he said, will make efforts to stop litigation in villages, and adopt various ways and means to better the condition of the villagers.

The Conference requested the U. P. Government to lower the rate of irrigation.

Resolutions that landlords must not take 'begar' (forced labour); and the District Boards and Minister of Education be requested to start industrial schools, were adopted.—United Press.

A Hyderabad (Deccan) message says, the Indian Tea Cess Committee which was established under an Act of the Central Government in 1933, with the object of creating a better knowledge and furthering the greater use of Indian Tea as a beverage among the people of India, has recently, at the invitation of H.H. the Nizam's Government, extended the field of its operations to the Nizam's Dominions.

SOMEWHERE IN THE WORLD

THE SUN IS SETTING

At every moment of our day some of the world's inhabitants are having a sunset. Millions consider this a suitable occasion for drinking a cup of Bovril. They have found from experience, often prompted by a doctor's recommendation, that Bovril is the world's finest restorative.

Doctors *know* that the body-building power of Bovril is from 10 to 20 times the amount taken. That is why, throughout the day, some of the world's millions are drinking Bovril.

AT SUNSET AND ALL TIMES —DRINK

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Travancore National Bank,
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(Incorporated in Travancore 1912.)

Since its establishment in Travancore over 22 years ago, the TRAVANCORE NATIONAL BANK LTD., has always aimed at the Constant development of its services in order to render the greatest possible assistance to merchants and firms trading in South India.

That is exactly what the BOMBAY BRANCH too is striving to do.

The quality of the bank's service springs from a sympathetic understanding of the needs of its clientele.

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If Kidney Trouble or Bladder Weakness makes you suffer from Getting Up Nights, Nervousness, Dizziness, Rheumatism, Stiffness, Burning, Smarting, Itching or Acidity try the new discovery Cystex (Siss-tex). Guaranteed to end your troubles in 8 days or money back. At all chemists, or Muller Maclean, Bombay.

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HAVE YOU come across the foremost Health Magazine in India "HEALTH & VITALITY" Edited by Prof. Gambers If not, you are missing something that is bound to increase the sum total of your Health and Happiness. May we acquaint you with this paper at our cost. Just write your name and address on a postcard and mail it to us. A specimen copy of the paper will be sent to you GRATIS and POST-FREE by the return of mail.

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PEDIGREE POULTRY

Leghorns
Minorcas
R. I. Reds
Barred Rocks
Light Sussex
Buff Orpingtons
Australorps
Jersey Giants
Campines
Wyandottes
Light Brahmas

THE
ASIAN PEDIGREE POULTRY
11, Connaught Road, POONA.
Winners of the Governor's Cup for the Best Bird in the Show.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 6 POINTS DOWN

Private Report Of Probability Of 12 Cents Loan

GOLD EASY BUT SILVER SLIGHTLY BETTER

Grains, Tin And Copper Firm

BOMBAY, Aug. 21.

On Wednesday, cross-rates ruled very steady.

CLOSING TONE IN WEAK IN N. Y. COTTON.

New York cotton showed signs of improvement on account of the renewed private report about the probability of the 12 cents loan. The closing tone was weak.

GOLD EASY BUT SILVER SLIGHTLY BETTER.

London Gold was easy. But silver was slightly better.

GRAINS FIRM.

Wheat and linseed ruled firm. Tin and copper were also firm.

GILT-EDGED SECURITIES INACTIVE.

The London Stock Exchange became unsettled by disturbing political news after early improvement. Gilt-edged securities showed very little activity in the absence of any important demand.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(OCTOBER 1935)

New York, Aug. 21.

Previous closing	11.31
To-day's opening	11.36
Difference	+.05
To-day's closing	11.25
Difference	—.06

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Aug. 21.

Previous closing	5.99
To-day's opening	6.00
Difference	+.01
To-day's closing	6.07
Difference	+.08

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May ..... Rs. 203

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Aug. 21.

Cotton was moderately active on improved sentiment following renewed private report of the probability of twelve cent loan but buyers exercised extreme caution with the result that prices were somewhat irregular.

Trading in October commenced at 11.36 i.e. 5 points higher than previous closing. Prices advanced on higher Liverpool advices and trade buying and covering with October touching 11.38. Thereafter the market became quiet in the absence of any further purchases and the price fell to 11.35 subsequent movement were rather narrow and uncertain.

The closing tone was weak and change the sub-heading.

(Improvement in New York cotton) closing tone weak in N. Y. cotton.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 11.25 with a decline of 6 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Aug. 21.

The following were the opening ranges:—

October (11.30/11.29) 11.36/11.35
December (11.15/11.14) 11.19/11.18
January (11.08/11.08) 11.15/11.15

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Aug. 21.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American October (6.01) 5.99
American December (5.86) 5.85
Egyptian October (7.82) 7.77
Egyptian November (7.77) 7.72

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Aug. 21.

The market was closed on account of the Janmashtami Holiday Broach A-M. was nominally quoted at Rs. 204-8 at 10-20 p.m. when New York futures were about 8 points up. There was very little business at night.

RAILWAY LABOUR WANTS 2 SEATS

MADRAS, (By Mail).

The annual conference of the South Indian Railway workers' which met on Sunday last at the Victoria Edward Hall, Madura, under the presidentship of Mr. S. Guruswami, Assistant Secretary of the A. I. Railwaymen's Federation.

Messages wishing the conference success were received from Messrs. Jamnadas Mehta, Bombay, V. V. Giri, M.L.A. Mr. Kalappa, Mr. F. G. Natesa Iyer, D. T. S. S. I. Ry., Dr. T. S. S. Rajan, M.L.A. the Textile Union, Pondicherry, P.K.R. Sarma and others.

The following among the resolutions were adopted by the Conference:—

WANTED TWO SEATS.

"This conference considers that the report of the Delimitation Committee published by the Madras Government as disappointing and unsatisfactory in recommending for the Provincial Legislature allocation of only one seat but of six labour seats to Workers Employed in the three Railway systems running through this Presidency and urges upon the government the necessity of allocating at least two seats for Railway Labour without imposing any restrictions on the clerical staff and office bearers of the registered Trade Unions in the matter of franchise and candidature.

This conference urges upon the Government of India the necessity of amending the Indian Trade disputes Act with a view to remove non-compensatory restrictions imposed upon public utility service employees and to ensure statutory constitution of a Joint Standing machinery for dealing with Trade Disputes as recommended by Whitley Commission and suggested by All India Railway Men's Federation.

This conference strongly protests against the introduction of new scales of pay as a retrograde and not ensuring living wages on any scientific standard and urges upon the Railway to fix scales of pay in consultation with experts in Coonoor Research Institute on Nutrition and representatives of organised Labour.—A. P.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Aug. 21.

Previous closing	4.98 1/4
To-day's opening	4.98 1/4
To-day's closing	4.98 1/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Aug. 21.

Previous closing	4.98 5/16
To-day's opening	4.98 3/8
To-day's closing	4.98 5/16
Difference	unchanged

FRANC RATE

London, Aug. 21.

Previous closing	75.10
To-day's opening	75.09
To-day's closing	75.10
Difference	unchanged

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Aug. 21.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.98 3/8 and then slightly eased to 4.98 5/16 with no further movements.

The sterling dollar crossrate closed at 4.98 5/16

Franc opened at 75.09 and thereafter fell to 75.07 again recovering to 75.10.

The sterling franc crossrate closed at 75.10

LONDON SILVER

London, Aug. 21.

The market was steady.

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	29d.	29d.
Forward	28 9/16d	28 11/16d

LONDON GOLD

London, Aug. 21.

Gold per ounce (£7-0-1) £6-19-11 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, Aug. 21.

3 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent.

4 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent.

6 months (3/4 to 7/8 per cent) 3/4 to 7/8 per cent.

CROSS RATES

London, Aug. 21.

3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (5.66 3/4) 5.66 3/4
New York on Bombay (37.60) 37.70
Berlin on Bombay (0.94) 0.94
London on Shanghai (1-5 25/32) 1-5 27/32
London on Milan (60.50) 60.56
London on Kobe (1-2 3/16) 1-2 3/16

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Aug. 21.

The market was closed to-day.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Aug. 21.

Liverpool wheat opened firm with October at 65 3/8 and December 64 1/2. Trading was more active on improved demand following better foreign cables but business was rather limited.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Aug. 21.

Chicago wheat opened steady with September at 0.87 3/4. Prices kept steady but there was no fresh enquiry pending foreign crop developments.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Aug. 21.

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows.

METALS.

Tin (£222 buyers £222 1/2 sellers. Firm.) £225 1/2 buyers £226 sellers. Firm.

Linseed (£15 7/8 buyers £16 sellers. Firm.) £16 1/16 buyers £16 1/8 sellers. Firm.

Electrolytic Copper (£36 1/2 to £37) £36 3/4 to £37 1/2

Glasgow Iron (£70) £70

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (0-9 3/4) 0-9 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-9 1/4) 1-9 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe (0-10 1/4) 0-10 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-10) 2-0

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, Aug. 21.

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"America bought. India bought and Gold Market steady".

Market was quietly steady with rates unchanged."

JUTE

August September New Crop (£17 1/2 sellers) £17 5/8 sellers.

Dunlop August (£21 3/4 sellers) £21 3/4

Lightning August (£19 3/4) £19 3/4

RUBBER.

Spot (5 11/16 paid and sellers) 5 11/16 paid and sellers.

Forward (5 3/4 paid and sellers) 5 3/4 paid and sellers.

LINSEED.

Linseed Pombay August September (£11 5/8 sellers) £11 3/4 sellers.

Linseed Calcutta August September (£11 11/16 sellers) £11 3/4 sellers.

Linseed La Plata August (£9 3/8 sellers) £9 1/2 sellers.

Groundnut Coromandal September (£14 7/16 sellers) £14 5/8 sellers.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

September Delivery.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).

Bombay, Aug. 21.

The market was closed to-day.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Aug. 21.

The market was closed to-day.

Stock Exchange Dull In All Sections

EFFECT OF GRAVITY OF ITALO-ABYSSINIAN SITUATION

All Base Metals, Wheat And Cotton Firm

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Aug. 21.

The Stock Exchange at the outset was favourably inclined but following Mr. MacDonald's reference to the gravity of the Italo-Abyssinian situation renewed dullness spread in all sections.

In commodities all base metals were firm.

Active dealings were reported in wheat and plate maize, the turnover in the latter amounting to 32,000 tons.

Cotton made a late rally on the private report that twelve-cent lean was probable.

Wall street opened steady and was later firm.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Aug. 21.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £95

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

London, Aug. 21.

Tuesday, August 13, £98 1/2
Wednesday, August 14, £98 1/2
Thursday, August 15, £98 1/4
Friday, August 16, £97 3/4
Monday, August 19, £94 1/2
Tuesday, August 20, £95

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Aug. 21.

3-30 p.m.

Markets were unsettled by political situation after showing rallying disposition. Giltedgeds and Industrials were general.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£85 3/4) £85 3/4

3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£107 1/4) £107

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£111 1/4) £111 1/2

4 per cent Funding Loan (£117 3/4) £117 3/4

3 1/2 per cent. War Loan (£105 7/8) £105 3/4

4 per cent Victory Bonds (£116 3/4) £116 1/2

INDUSTRIALS.

British Celanese 2nd Preference (22-0) 22-0

Marks and Spencer Splits share (4 5/8) 4 5/8

Hydro Electric (dol 4 3/8) dol 4 3/8
Musical Industries (26-4 1/2) 26-4 1/2
Princhin Johnson (41-10 1/2) 41-10 1/2
Imperial Chemical (35-3) 35-3
Imperial Chemical Ord (8-6) 8-6
Woolsworth New Ford (112-6) 112-3
Realisation 1930 (£79) £79 1/2
Dunlop Rubber (42-4 1/2) 42-4 1/2
University Ordinary (30-3) 30-9
Ford Motors (35-0) 35-0
Cable Wires (£7 5/8) £7 5/8
British American Tobacco (118-9) 118-9
Camera A (£8 1/8) £8 1/8
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (139-4 1/2) 138-9
P and O S N Company Defd (18-1 1/2) 18-1 1/2
Distillers (93-9) 94-3
Bred and Dyers (10-3) 9-7 1/2
British Celanese (14-6) 13-10 1/2
J and P Coates Ordinary (64-6) 64-6
Courtaulds Ordinary (55-3) 55-3
Fine Cotton Spinners (8-0) 7-6
Western Limited Ordinary (16-0) 16-0
Inter Nickels (£28 1/2) £29
Bengal Iron and Steel (5-0) 5-0
Tata Iron and Steel (£103 1/2) £103 1/8

INDIAN LOANS

London, Aug. 21.

3 per cent New Indian Loan (£97 7/8) £98 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian (£94 3/4) £96
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock Loans (£113) £113
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68 (£116) £116.
4 per cent Indian 1948-53 (£107 1/2) £108
5 per cent Indian 1943/47 (£114 1/2) £115
5 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-58 (£104 1/2) £105

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan (£111) £111

TEA SHARES.

Assm Company (18-9) 18-6
Donaro Tea (42-6) 42-6
Empire of India and Ceylon (30-0) 30-0

JUTE SHARES.

Bangalore (£12) £11

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (21-7 1/2) 21-7 1/2
Gula Kelampong (21-3) 21-3
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (29-7 1/2) 29-7 1/2

MINING SHARES.

Nandydrug (57-6) 57-6
Burma Corporation (9-9) 9-9
Rio Tintos (£16 7/8) £17 7/8
East Rand Proprietors (50-9) 50-9
Rand Mines (158-9) 158-9

MINE SHARES.

Crown Mines (270-0) 270-0
Goddar New (202-6) 202-6
Moddar New (73-9) 73-9
Sub Nigel (253-4 1/2) 253-4 1/2
Spring Mines Split Shares (40-7 1/2) 40-7 1/2
Union Corporation (165-0) 165-0

OIL SHARES.

Venezule Spirit (40-7 1/2) 40-7 1/2
Anglo Iranian (63-9) 64-4 1/2
Burma Oil (80-0) 80-0
Mexican Eagle (5-0) 5-0
Shell Transport (73-9) 73-9
Royal Dutch (26 3/4) 26 3/4

HUME HAIL SHARES.

Great Western (£48 5/8) £48 1/4
L M Ford (£19 1/2) £19 1/8
L N E R Defd (£5 5/8) £5 5/8
Southern Dutch (£20 1/2) £20 1/2
London Paris 5 per cent (£134 1/4) £134 1/4
London Board G Stock (£100) £100

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Aug. 21.

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motor (dol 41 3/4) dol 42 5/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 18 3/8) dol 19 3/4
U S Steel Common (dol 43 3/8) dol 44
U S Steel Preference (dol 103) dol 106 1/2

Bombay, Aug. 21.

(Continued from Col. 7)

to the belly, they look to the heart. We have always worked to set the example of selfless devotion. Look into the history—the past history—of this country and you will find that those who have really moulded the destinies of the nation have never cared for their belly. Journalism may not be a paying profession although Mr. Chintamani looks prosperous (Mr. Chintamani was seen laughing with the rest of the House but nodding his head in the negative). But no profession in India at the present moment is paying. What is there from which you can expect payment? The country has been sucked dry. There is no money in this country. There is nothing in this country from which you can expect a return. And the tragedy of it is that we who indulge in politics and quarrel over small details have begun to forget the fundamental proposition that unless the finances of the country are put right, the so-called Reforms are a sham and the only thing necessary at the present moment to do is to put our heads together, join all our forces remembering that in the service of the country, the interest of the country and nothing else should be our sole object and devotion to the cause of the country should always transcend all communal and racial considerations (Applause). That is the thing we have got to do. There is nothing in this country to which you can look forward as a lucrative profession. Therefore, it is a good sign of the times that journalists have come together to lay out a policy for the future of the country—a policy for not merely filling their belly but a policy which will redound to the good of not the profession alone but to the benefit of all the communities in this country." (Applause).

In bringing the deliberations to a close, Mr. Chintamani conveyed his grateful thanks to the Chairman and members of the Reception Committee for the generous terms in which the Chairman of the Reception Committee proposed a vote of thanks to him. He also conveyed his thanks to the delegates' wholehearted co-operation which had enabled him to bring the deliberations of this Conference to a successful close.

They had assembled, Mr. Chintamani proceeded, in a city and in a Hall where so many historic scenes of political and national fight were witnessed. This Hall had rung with the eloquence of some of the greatest orators which India had produced. Let them hope that it augured well for the success of their organisation that this session of their Conference had been held in the Town Hall of Calcutta.

On behalf of the delegates who had come from outside Bengal and on behalf of himself, Mr. Chintamani offered a most hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman, Secretaries and members of the Reception Committee and to the Captain and members of the Volunteers Corps for the great service that they had rendered to him and for the hospitality they had extended to the delegates.

Their thanks were also due to the proprietors of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" whose editor was there, for the hospitality which was extended to them yesterday afternoon and in anticipation, to the Mayor of Calcutta for the reception which he was going to extend to them that afternoon.

Lastly, Mr. Chintamani joined with the Chairman of the Reception Committee in according their heartfelt thanks to the noble ladies who lent charm to the conference by their songs.

The proceedings concluded with a song sung by the ladies in chorus. Thus came to successful close the deliberations of the third session of the All-India Journalists' Conference amidst scenes of great enthusiasm.

BETTER CONDITION OF SERVICE FOR WORKING JOURNALISTS

Continued From Page 8

who thought that there should be a resolution with regard to their foreign news service. There was a strong feeling that the agency which now served them "Reuters" did not always keep their point of view, their interest, their requirements before it and that an indigenous agency—a nationalist agency—would serve their requirements far better than any foreign agency could be expected to do. The speaker was quite sure that there was no one among them present who did not share this feeling. He was quite sure that there was no one responsible for a daily newspaper, no one who happened to handle foreign news service who did not feel more often than not that if there had been an indigenous agency to cater to the needs of Indian newspapers with respect to foreign news service, the result would have been far better. It was unfortunate that owing to one reason or another a separate resolution could not be placed before the Conference but the speaker could assure all those who wanted such a resolution that he for one was in entire sympathy and agreement with that and he hoped their executive, the Indian Journalist Association, would, when they thought the time to be opportune and propitious, take the matter in hand, investigate it, and come to some conclusion about the possibility of meeting the needs of Indian newspapers in this respect.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISEMENTS

The next point the speaker would like to emphasise was with reference to a complaint from the journalists of Sind. The complaint was that Government and bodies subordinates to Government in the province of Sind attached undue importance to political opinion of newspapers and to pay insufficient heed to their standing and circulation in the distribution of Government and semi-Government advertisements to newspapers, the result being that the maximum advantage derivable from newspaper advertisement for which the tax-payer pays was denied to them because of the Government policy of favouritism and prejudice. He feared that it was not only in the province of Sind but in several other parts of the country that Government is somewhat prone to unduly favour newspapers whose opinions happened to accord with their own. Here again it was not a resolution of the Conference that would achieve any result. It was systematic work of their executive—the Indian Journalist Association—to which concrete examples of such favouritism and prejudice should be forwarded so that when the Association was satisfied that the complaint was well-founded, it might take proper action in each particular case.

There was another thing to which the speaker would like to refer. There was a strong body of opinion among delegates that Indian newspapers, those which were conducted in English as well those conducted in Indian languages, did not pay sufficient regard to the requirements of public dignity, public decency and public morality in respect to matters which they admitted in their columns. In respect of advertisements as well as reports, reviews of films or any other thing, there was a feeling among a strong body of opinion that there were newspapers which did not do justice to the high standard of journalistic propriety which ought to be maintained by every newspaper. They wanted therefore very eagerly that a separate resolution be placed before the Conference on the subject. But for reasons which it was not necessary for him to dilate upon it was not found possible to do so. They were however good enough to agree that in the circumstances they would be content with a strong and unambiguous expression of opinion by the President of the Conference as the spokesman of the Conference in support of the plea that every Indian newspaper should strive to bring honour and credit to itself and to Indian journalism as a whole by refusing to publish matters where necessary and by maintaining the highest standard of journalistic propriety, decency and integrity and by showing constant and unfailing regard for the requirements of public morality in deciding what matter should or should not be admitted in their columns.

Inviting the next session of the Conference at Lahore on behalf of the Punjab Journalists' Association, Mr. A. C. Bali of "Daily Milap" of Lahore, said that Bengal had always given the lead in all that was good and noble and the Punjab had always followed her lead. Whatever torch of sacrifice, suffering and learning had been lighted by the youths and old men of Bengal was kept by the youths and old men of the province which the speaker had the honour to belong.

The invitation was accepted with acclammation.

Offering a cordial vote of thanks to Mr. Chintamani, President of the Conference, Mr. Mrinal Kanti Bose, Chairman of the Conference, pointed out that for the success of the Conference the contribution of Mr. Chintamani had been great. They had invited opinions from all parts of India. There had been difference of opinion as to the choice of this man or that man for the presidentship of this Conference but over one name there was perfect unanimity of opinion and that name was that of Mr. Chintamani (Applause). Mr. Chintamani's firmness, his tact, his personality, his resourcefulness had been immense assets to them in the Subjects Committee as well as in the open Conference. He had guided their deliberation with dignity and with satisfaction to every one of them. Their gratitude to him was immense. That sense of gratitude was heightened by the consideration that he accepted their invitation when he was in extreme ill-health. At first he declined with thanks the offer that they made to him. But he allowed himself to be persuaded to respond the call at this supreme crisis in the history of the Press. There could be no greater crisis. If the Government was able to renew the Press Act for another period, the liberty of the press was doomed for ever. At this juncture they required the advice and guidance of a leader of all-India fame, a Prince among Journalists and an acknowledged leader among journalists whose fame had spread far and wide, not only in India but also in countries beyond India. Therefore, their gratitude to him was heightened by the circumstance that he was ill when he accepted their invitation. His wisdom, his experience, his personality they had all seen and they had been vastly benefitted by it. Critics were silent; they must be silent in this matter as to the choice of their leader. The resolutions that they had passed would derive added strength from the fact that these had been passed under the guidance of Mr. Chintamani as President of this Conference.

Mr. Bose also placed on record their vote of thanks to the Corporation of Calcutta for the free use of the Town Hall, to the ladies who by their charming singing and the ceremony they performed had lent grace, solemnity, dignity and sacredness to the Conference, to the volunteers for their untiring service and wholehearted co-operation in looking after the comforts and convenience of the delegates and also to the Globe Nursery for the free floral decorations.

MAYOR'S WELCOME

In addressing the Conference, Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, Mayor of Calcutta, who had personally come to the Conference to invite the delegates to attend the "At Home" given in honour of the delegates at the Corporation Building, observed: "Gentlemen of the All-India Journalists' Conference—I am not a journalist but I occasionally come in for a good deal of thrashing (Laughter) at the hands of the journalists. I know that journalists can be not only good friends but formidable enemies. I had not the good fortune of being able to be present here to take part in your deliberations on account of a domestic misfortune—my wife is seriously laid up in a hospital—and I could snatch only a few moments to come here and to express to you our heartfelt thanks to you that you have chosen Calcutta as the centre of your deliberations. It is a unique honour to our city to be able to welcome so many distinguished journalists from all parts of India.

"I know and every one who has anything to do with the present state of politics of the country knows, what a great part the press plays not only in the formation of public opinion but also in focussing public opinion in order to induce those in whose hands lies the power of guiding the destinies of the nation, to shape the policy for the good of the people at large.

"Having been to the West, though even for a few months, I have seen what journalists are capable of and it is a matter of sincere gratification to us that in India to-day journalists are not only to be found who can hold their own amongst journalists in other parts of the world but that journalism at the present moment is a very clean profession honourable, honest and fully devoted to the best interests of the country at large.

A Voice: But not paying (Laughter).

The Mayor: So far as Indians are concerned so far as Orientals are concerned they never looked

(Continued in column 3, 4 & 5.)

NEW YORK COTTON

PRIVATE CABLES—

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: Market declined early in the afternoon on private reports that loan figure would be below 12 cents. Later recovered on rumours Bankhead insisting on twelve cents. Market thin. Tone very uncertain.

New York: Discussion of 11 cents loan. Nothing definite.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, August 20.

October	11.31—11
December	11.13+11
January	11.09—10
March	11.06—09
May	11.05—09
Middling Spot	11.70—10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, August 20.

October	11.24+10
December	11.09—10
January	11.06—09
Middling Spot	11.70—10

NEW YORK.
New York, August 20.

New York 10-55 A.M.—	
October	11.32—01
December	11.15—03
New York Noon Call—	
October	11.21—11
December	11.05—11
January	11.01—10

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, August 20

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U. S. ports	13,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	7,000
Day's exports to the continent.	1,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, August 20.

	To-day's 10-12 a. m. Quotations	To-day's Closing
August		6.23—04
September ..		6.09—03
October	6.04	5.99—04
November		5.88—03
December		5.85—03
January	5.86	5.82—03
February		5.81—03
March		5.80—03
April		5.78—03
May		5.77—03
June		5.75—04
July		5.73—02
Middling Spot ..		6.60—03

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, August 20.

F.G.F. SAKELLARIDIS—	
October 1935	7.81—03
November 1935	7.75—03
January 1936	7.69—04
March 1936	7.65—04
May 1936	7.64—04
July 1936	7.63—04
August 1936	7.63
F. G. F. Spot	8.17+01

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, August 20.

Broach—	
Fully Good (Good Staple) ..	5.46
Fine (Good Staple) ..	5.61
Superfine (Good Staple) ..	5.76
Oomra—	
Fine (No. 1 Staple) ..	5.39
Superfine (No.1 Staple) ..	5.54
Choice (No. 1 Staple) ..	5.69
Bengal—	
Good	3.92
Fully Good	4.02
Fine	4.11
Scinde—	
Fully Good	4.02
Fine	4.14
Superfine	4.26

LONDON SILVER.
London, August 20.

Market Steady.	
Spot	29
Forward	28-9/16

LONDON GOLD.
London, August 20.

Gold Bars, Fine per oz.	£7/0/1

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, August 20

T. T., London on :—	
New York closing rate..	4.98-5/16
Paris	75.10
Berlin	12.34
Madrid	36.22
Amsterdam	7.34-3/4
Brussels	29.48-1/2
Milan	60.56
Berne	15.21-3/4
Prague	119.68

LINSEED OILS.
London, August 20.

Linseed Oils naked London per cwt. Sept. sellers 22/0.

Linseed Oils naked London per cwt Jan/April sellers 22/3.

LONDON RUBBER.
London, August 20.

Smoked sheet standard ribbed per lb., sellers 5-11/16.

SEEDS.
London, August 20.

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton, Aug. sellers £9-7-6.

Linseed Calcutta London, c.i.f. ton, Aug./Sept. sellers £11-13-9.

Linseed Bombay London, c.i.f. ton, Aug./Sept. sellers £11-12-6

Rapeseed Toria Hull/Con't c.i.f. ton, Aug./Sept. sellers £13-0-0.

Castorseeds Bombay, c.i.f. ton Aug./Sept. sellers £12-0-0

NEW YORK COFFEE.
New York, August 20

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality 6-5/8.

Instructive Price Comparisons

The following proposed foreword for the Schwaback Commodity Review is received by air mail:—

A quiet survey of the World's Political and Financial circumstances, strongly points to the Commodity Markets in U S A. offering the best and most desirable protection against business risks of every nature.

We continue to advise our friends to watch crop developments during this month as a guide to the future trend of market values.

The following price comparisons may prove instructive, when we remember present values are in the depreciated dollar:—

	Aver. Price Oct. 1913.	Aver. Price July 1920.	Aver. Price July 1926.	Price July 1934.	Aver. Price July 1935
	COTTON.				
Middling Spot value in New Orleans in cents per lb.	13.25	39.00	18.20	13.15	12.25
	SILK.				
N. York values in Dols. per lb.	3.76	4.61	6.30	1.10	1.42
	WHEAT.				
		Dollars.	Dollars.		
No. 2 Red Winter in Chicago in cents per bushel	90-1/4	2.85	1.47-1/2	98-1/8	83-1/4
	RUBBER.				
Plantation ribbed smoked sheets in N Y. in cents per lb.	60	35	40	14-5/8	12-1/2

SUGAR CROP

The Department of Agriculture, Bombay have issued the following preliminary memorandum on the Sugarcane Crop of the Bombay Presidency and Indian States, excluding Sind, for the season 1935-36:—

On an average of the five years ending 1933-34 the area under Sugarcane in the Territory included in this forecast has represented some 3.0 per cent of the total area under the crop in the whole of India.

The figures in this forecast relate to the Sugarcane crop sown from January 1935 onwards.

(Estimates up to 1st August 1935.)

Information incomplete. Area so far reported 68 thousand acres in British Districts and 26 thousand acres in Indian States. Total 94 thousand acres; 0.5 and 30.0 per cent. respectively over corresponding area last year and decennial average at same date. Increase in area due favourable prices of 'gul' last year Crop on Deccan Canals suffered places from stem-borer and tip-burn due scorching summer heat but improved under monsoon rains. Karnatak crop suffered parts due deficient water supply in irrigation sources now reviving under recent rains in West, though more rain still required in East. Elsewhere crop reported doing fairly well.

COTTON CROP

The Department of Agriculture, Bombay, has issued the following preliminary memorandum on the Early Cotton Crop of the Bombay Presidency (Deccan Districts only), including Indian States, for the Season 1935-36:—

On an average of the five years ending 1933-34 the area under cotton in the territory to which this forecast relates has represented some 5.6 per cent of the total area under the crop in the whole of India.

The figures in this forecast relate to the early varieties of cotton sown in Deccan between April and July 1935.

(Estimates up to 1st August 1935.)

Information incomplete. On canals sowing done April-May. Elsewhere in Division sowing started rather late, i.e. by middle June, due late commencement monsoon and continued till end July. Area so far reported 1,491 thousand acres British Districts and five thousand acres Indian States. Total 1,496 thousand acres, 31.2 and .5 per cent respectively over corresponding area last year and decennial average same date. Increase in area due partly favourable sowing rains and partly improvement in prices last season. Crop germinated satisfactorily and progressing well generally under favourable conditions, though more rain required eastern parts for proper development. On canal tract crop suffered in May from Caterpillar attack which subsided under good rains June end. According to trade classification Khandesh variety has 1,266 thousand acres, Barsi and Nagar 224 thousand acres, Kumpta and Dharwar five thousand acres and Westerns about one thousand acres.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
London, August 20

	£
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent..	66-1/2
	Nominal
Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1948 or later	84
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	95
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55	113
Consols 2-1/2 per cent. ..	84-5/8
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1961	107-1/8
War Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1952.	105-3/4
Funding Loan 4 per cent. 1969/90	117-3/4
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. ..	116-3/4
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	13-1/2
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg.	111-1/2
National Bank of India ..	42-1/2
P & O. Banking Corporation..	10

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, August 20.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe. Parcels September sellers 25/1-1/2.

Wheat Barletta Russo. Parcels Sept sellers 24/0.

South Australian (wheat) Parcels Aug. sellers 25/9.

LONDON METALS.
London, August 20.

	£
Copper Braziers	46-1/2
Yellow Metal	38-7/8
Spelter Hard Indian Brands..	14-7/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge..	12-3/4
Tin English ingots Liverpool F. O. B.	220

SESAMUM CROP

The Department of Agriculture, Bombay, has issued the following preliminary memorandum on the Sesamum Crop of the Bombay Presidency and Indian States, excluding Sind, for the season 1935-36:—

On an average of the five years ending 1933-34 the area under Sesamum in the territory included in this forecast has represented some 9.1 per cent. of the total area under the crop in the whole of India.

The figures in this forecast relate to the Sesamum crop sown from June 1935 onwards.

(Estimates up to 1st August 1935.

Information incomplete. Sowing commenced about middle June and now completed everywhere. Area so far reported 98 thousand acres in British Districts and 38 thousand acres in Indian States. Total 136 thousand acres; 19.5 and 18.2 per cent respectively below corresponding area last year and decennial average at same date. Area decreased in Gujarat due unfavourable conditions at sowing time, viz., deficiency of rains in June and their excess in July and in Karnatak due deficient sowing rains. Condition of crop fairly well generally except parts Gujarat where some damage reported from hairy-caterpillars and East Karnatak where crop suffering due deficient moisture.

GROUNDNUT CROP

The Department of Agriculture, Bombay has issued the following preliminary memorandum on the Groundnut Crop of the Bombay Presidency and Indian States, excluding Sind, for the season 1935-36.

On an average of the five years ending 1933-34 the area under Groundnut in the territory included in this forecast has represented some 23.7 per cent of the total area under the crop in the whole of India.

The figures in this forecast relate to the Groundnut crop sown in June-July 1935.

(Estimates up to 1st August 1935.)

Information incomplete. Sowing commenced about middle June and continued till end July being rather late owing insufficient June rains. Area so far reported 668 thousand acres in British Districts and 104 thousand acres in Indian States. Total 772 thousand acres; 22.9 and 2.9 per cent. respectively below corresponding area last year and decennial average at same date. Decrease in area due partly deficient sowing rains and partly non-receipt of complete information from Western India States Agency. Crop progressing well generally except parts south Deccan and East Karnatak where suffering owing deficient moisture and rain badly required.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

An account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ending on the 16th day of August 1935.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	34,25,30,000
Notes in circulation	157,52,80,000
Total Notes issued	191,78,10,000
Total Liabilities	191,78,10,000

ASSETS.	Rs.
A. Gold Coin and Bullion:—	
(a) Held in India	41,55,19,000
(b) Held outside India	2,86,98,000
Sterling Securities	65,19,27,000
Total of A	109,61,44,000
B. Rupee Coin	55,67,45,000
Government of India Rupee Securities	26,49,21,000
Total Assets.	191,78,10,000

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities: 57.156 per cent.

Statement of the affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, (Banking Department) as on the 16th day of August 1935.

LIABILITIES	Rs.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000
Deposits:—	
(a) Government	11,53,68,000
(b) Banks	29,77,28,000
Bills Payable	6,56,000
Other Liabilities	68,66,000
Rs.	52,06,18,000

ASSETS.	Rs.
Notes	3425,30,000
Rupee Coin	12,44,000
Subsidiary coin	2,71,000
Balances held abroad	10,98,12,000
Investments	6,13,94,000
Other Assets.	53,67,000
Rs.	52,06,18,000

LACK OF CIVIC AMENITIES IN VILE PARLE

What Administration Report Of Municipality Reveals

(From Our Correspondent.)

VILE PARLE, Aug. 19.

The Vile Parle municipal administration has, of late, been the subject of severe criticism for its inefficient sanitary and medical service. Although the Suburb of Vile Parle is rapidly developing and the municipal income has risen upto a lac and three quarters, the municipal authorities cannot meet the vital sanitary needs efficiently, nor can they give a free dispensary to the poor residents of the suburb. In fact, they spend 0.65 of their yearly expenditure on an important heading like "Hospital and medical aid", i.e., a meagre sum of Rs. 1,139. The public have insistently demanded a drainage scheme for the clearance of storm and waste waters and a good medical free service for its poor residents.

All these and other points have been referred to in the Vile Parle Municipal report for 1934-35, submitted to the Collector of the Suburban Districts. The report can only be called an ordinary performance, and affords a dismal reading, as on every vital point the financial difficulties stagger them in the face and scare them away.

The outstanding event of the year is the extension of the municipal limits of Vile Parle, so as to include Andheri "against the expressed wishes of the public of the two areas."

This of course means an extended jurisdiction from 3.5 square miles to 7 square miles and raising of the number of councillors from 10 to 16, i.e., eight from each area. The population has risen from 20,758 as per 1931 census to 28,000, as estimated at present.

The total receipts, including the opening balance, of Rs. 67,149 is Rs. 2,50,618 whilst the total expenditure amounts to Rs. 1,97,209, leaving the balance of Rs. 53,409.

Referring to the matter of arrears of the now defunct Andheri N. A. C., which comes up to Rs. 4,000, the report suggests that it is competent for the Government to institute suits for the recovery of this heavy arrears. The suits are still pending in the Hon. Magistrates' Courts, Andheri.

The question of the disposal of the cesspool water, nightsoil and 'kachra" is engaging the attention of the municipality, for which purpose Oshivra depot beyond Andheri is being used at present. But the report pleads that a good deal of the expenditure is likely to be saved if the Government is pleased to grant the lease of the land, bearing No. S. 96 (the site for the aerodrome now abandoned) or of S. No. 94.

NEED FOR LOWERING WATER CHARGES.

The water supply of the area is under the management of the Government. Owing to the exorbitant charges for water consumption, the public resort to sinking or boring of wells. This, the report says, retards the further development of the town. Several appeals have been made in this connection, both by the public as well as the local authorities. But these appeals have proved merely a cry in the wilderness. The report requests the Collector to give due consideration of this important matter of giving relief to the public.

DRAINAGE AND ROADS.

That the drainage system is a crying and a long-standing need of this suburb is not lost sight of, and the municipality have appointed a Sub-Committee to devise a scheme and present its estimate.

During the year under the review, only one road was asphalted, viz., the Vallabhbhai Road, and the Municipality has a full scheme of taking up roads one by one, for asphalting, according as their budgets permit.

NEED OF VILE PARLE-JUHU ROAD.

But the report draws the pointed attention of the Government to the deplorable and the dangerous condition of the small footpath to the Juhu beach, which forms the only means of communication with that area. There can be no two opinions that the road for the increasing vehicular traffic and also for the pedestrians is a long-felt necessity, the existing footpath being quite inadequate. The report requests the Government to take initiative in the matter, as the area is under the jurisdiction of Juhu municipality.

QUESTION OF RY. BRIDGE.

The next item of public importance is the railway overbridge at Vile Parle, the public use of which is allowed by the railway authorities on payment of an advance of Rs. 2,000 towards the cost of the construction of a foot-bridge and a nominal fee of Rs. 100 for the use of the bridge.

FINANCE.

Regarding the financial position of the municipality the report declares it as far from encouraging with the development of the areas, the ratepayers have found the need of immediate amenities and are clamouring for them. Added to this the merger of Andheri into Vile Parle municipal limits have brought heavy liabilities in the nature of the upkeep and repairs of Andheri-Versova and Andheri-Kurla roads. Both these are through District Roads and the feeders of the Provincial Bombay-Agra and Bandra-Ghadbunder Roads. And as such these should have been left in charge of the District Local Boards. However they come under the Vile Parle Municipality. Out of those that use these roads outside the actual town limits; hardly 15 per cent. are ratepayers. And the areas adjoining the municipal limits are deriving and further demanding amenities without being prepared to enter into limits. The report requests that due consideration should be given to the representation made by the municipality in this connection.

WANTED SURFACE DRAINAGE SCHEME.

Recapitulating the needs of this municipal district the report says that Vile Parle and Andheri need, at any rate, immediately a surface drainage scheme, a fire brigade, a reduction in Government rate of water charges and a transfer of Government toll bar at Irla on Bandra-Ghodbunder Road, to the northern limits, and concludes by drawing the attention of the Government to the necessity of abolishing the dual control over the construction of buildings, viz., of the local municipality and of the Salsette Development Officer, suggesting in this connection the amendment of municipal bye-laws to conform to S.D.O.'s regulations.

Secondary Teachers Association Lecture At Nagar

(From Our Correspondent)

Ahmednagar. By mail.

Rao Saheb G. M. Joshi from the American Mission High School, delivered an illuminating lecture on 'Instinct,' last evening, under the auspices of the Secondary Teachers' Association lecture-programmes, at Society's High School, here.

A large concourse of High School teachers and ladies were present.

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MONSOON STRONG IN UPPER BURMA

Few Falls Occur In Chota Nagpur

POONA, August 21.

Monsoon has been strong in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal and Bihar. Fairly widespread thunderstorm and rain occurred in the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Bengal, Bihar, East United Provinces, South Hyderabad, Madras, Deccan and local in Burma, Orissa, Central Provinces, Punjab Hills, North Hyderabad, and Mysore.

A few falls occurred in Chota Nagpur, West United Provinces, Kashmir, Gujarat, Bombay-Deccan, and South-east Madras.

CHIEF AMOUNTS OF RAINFALL.

Port Blair 1 inch, Akyab and Bhamo 2 each, Victoria Point, Myitkyina, Kyaukpyu 1-1/2, Mergui 1, Cherrapunji 18, Narayanganj 7, Dhubri, Dinajpur, Shillong, Jalpaiguri 4 each, Gauhati, Cox Bazaar, Berhampore, Mymensingh, Gaya Tezpur 2 each, Jessore 1 1/2, Purnea, Bogra, Darjeeling, Cawnpore 1 each, Kodaikanal 5, Bangalore 2. Raichur Anantapur 1 1/2 each, Mahabaleshwar 1.

FORECAST.

Rainfall will be widespread and locally heavy in Burma, Assam, Bengal and Bihar.

Thunderstorm and rain will recur locally in Mysore and Deccan.—A.P.

RAINFALL REPORT

The following table shows the rainfall during the 24 hours ending 8 a. m. to-day

	For the last 24 hours	From June to date	Total during same period last year.
	in.	in.	in.
Colaba ..	0.00	56.81	62.43
St George's Hospital ..	0.00	90.21	83.92
J. J. Hospital	0.11	68.89	70.72

Departure from normal +4.23 in.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 21-8-1935.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .012 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a. m. 80.3 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a. m. 76.8 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 85.8 degrees (0.8 above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 78.3 degrees (2.6 above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 85 per cent

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W N W

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 21-8-35

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 81.8deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.03 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.83 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

MR. DE VALERA BLAMES BRITAIN

Politics Behind The Belfast Riots

Britain was blamed by Mr. de Valera in the Free State Parliament for the Belfast riots.

They saw with pain and sorrow, he said, the conditions to which some of their countrymen were reduced in the North.

"We know the fundamental cause. We know that, left to themselves, citizens of this country would be only too anxious to live in peace and friendship as fellow citizens.

"Religion is being used as a cloak for things that are mean and shabby. Religion is being exploited for political motives.

"There is a Power outside this country which has created this situation, and that Power cannot escape responsibility. Our people could not be allowed to settle their own differences but a foreign Power came along to break up this country."

He hoped misguided people in the North who were being exploited for political purposes would wake up.

FATHER AND SON IN SAME CLASS

CALICUT, Aug. 20.

A respectable member of a Nambiyar family of Chembilode Ansom, aged 50, is studying along with his 14-year old son in the eighth standard in the Higher Elementary School. The father, who left the school over 30 years ago desires to complete his lower secondary education now!—Nnited Press.

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BOMBAY: THURSDAY, AUGUST 22, 1935

Most Serious Crisis In Silver Market

FIRM OF RAICHAND MOTICHAND FAILS

Stability Of Bullion Exchange Endangered

BOMBAY, Monday.

The storm which was brooding over the Local Silver Market took an ugly turn late in the evening yesterday on account of action taken by one of the creditors of Messrs. Raichand Motichand and the consequent sealing of his "pedhi" by the Official Assignee.

All hope of compromise and settlement were shattered to pieces and a gloomy outlook encircled the Silver Market.

Not for nearly twenty years has a failure of such dimensions occurred or the Local Silver Market had to face such a grave situation.

It is understood that the amount involved is very large estimated over Rs. 50 lakhs and many members of the Bullion Exchange will have to suffer heavy losses.

The "valan" is due to take place on Monday next and members are in great anxiety.

The Board of the Bullion Exchange yesterday fixed rates to liquidate all open business in view of seriousness of the situation and new business is strictly prohibited.

It is uncertain however, whether this move of the Directors will meet with success and foreign advices are still discouraging.

Yesterday New York spot silver prices closed unchanged, but Montreal Silver Exchange recorded a drop of 55 points.

Unless prices in foreign markets improve the situation in the Local Market is likely to continue a very anxious one and even to grow worse.

On account of failure of the firm of Messrs Raichand Motichand the Board of Directors of the Bullion Exchange have a difficult problem before them to solve. In view of this development the Board is against meeting this afternoon to discover ways and means to overcome the crisis which is likely to endanger the stability of the Exchange.

FORETOLD QUETTA EARTHQUAKE

U. S. Schoolmaster Bases Prediction On Scientific Theory

NEW YORK (By Mail.)

A volcano erupted in the East Indies on July 14, an earthquake earth tremors were reported in Chile on July 12, and a prophet was no longer without honour.

The prophet, young Reuben Greenspan of New York, predicted those disturbances on June 8.

With a Government map of 'quake zones, an astronomical chart and his own expert mathematics he announced in letters to newspapers and the consulates of the affected countrits that they would occur just where and when they did.

Greenspan, who teaches at a school in the Seamen's Church Institute, took up earthquake forecasting only last November. He evolved a theory that when planetary bodies reach a certain alignment they exert a gravitational pull which affects weak spots in the earth's surface.

He checked this theory backward against 120 earthquakes of the past and found it vindicated, he said, in 87 per cent. of the cases.

Then he declared that on May 31 and June 1 a serious earthquake would rock a particular section of India. On that date, when the sun and the moon were in conjunction over latitude 25 degrees north and longitude 74 degrees east, the town of Quetta was destroyed with a loss of 56,000 lives.

Nobody remembered Greenspan's letters then. It was only when the three disturbances in a row occurred as he had predicted, that anyone paid attention to his forecasts.

SUPPORT CONGRESS IN ALL ELECTIONS

Karnatak P. C. C. President Urges Strengthening Of Organisation

HUBLI, August 21.

After addressing the women's meeting at Haveri in the afternoon, Mrs. Kamaladevi proceeded to Byadgi yesterday. She explained the necessity of formation of a Congress Socialist wing. Mr. S. K. Hosmani, President of the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee, presiding said that Congress must be strengthened everywhere. The Congress Socialists had differences with the Congress but they were part of it.

To-day morning at 7-30 a public meeting was addressed by Mrs. Kamaladevi and Mr. Hosmani at Ranebennur after which she left by mail for Dharwar. Mr. Hosmani at the Ranebennur meeting exhorted the people to support Congress candidates in all elections.

Mrs. Kamaladevi begins her Belgaum programme from Monday next.

"DAILY MAIL" WELCOMES NEXT VICEROY

Our sincerest congratulations and good wishes go out to the Marquess of Linlithgow, who is to succeed Lord Willingdon as Viceroy of India. The task before him is a stupendous one.

"The times are critical. The greatest judgment and tact will be required in setting up and operating the new Indian Constitution."

In the past "The Daily Mail had often to criticise the Joint Select Committee of which Lord Linlithgow was chairman. Now the White Paper scheme has become law, and we are quite certain that all that lies in his power will be done by the new Viceroy, when he takes office next April, to remedy its defects.

He has great experience of India and a profound sympathy with her peoples from his work as chairman of the Agricultural Commission which examined into Indian conditions some years ago. "We wish him every success."—"Daily Mail."

ARYA MARRIAGE VALIDATION

Mr. G. S. Gupta's Bill For Assembly

(From a Correspondent)

DELHI (By Mail).

M. G. S. Gupta, M. L. A. has given notice of a Bill entitled "Arya Marriage Validation Act 1935" to be moved in the legislative Assembly.

NEED OF LEGISLATION

As the Arya Samajist who form quite an appreciable number of the Indian population conscientiously believe that the present caste system is not in accordance with their scriptures, the Vedas and the sacred Shastras and as according to the law as administered at present marriages between parties belonging by birth to different castes or sub-castes are considered invalid and there is a fear of the issue of such marriages being declared illegitimate and as quite a large number of such marriages have taken place and more would have taken place had there been no such obstacle, it is necessary to have a law which would give relief to the Arya Samajists.

It shall apply to the whole of British India and shall apply to all cases that may come up for decision after the passing of this Act whether the marriage in question took place before or after the passing of this Act.

ARYA SAMAJIST

For the purpose of this Act 'Arya-Samajist' means a person who:—(a) is a member of any Arya Samaj; or (b) within five years of the passing of this Act or within one year of his marriage (whichever period expires last) executes a written document declaring himself to be an Arya Samajist or in terms equivalent thereto; (c) is a member of the family of, or a relative dependent on, or a person under the guardianship of, any person mentioned in clause (a) or clause (b).

Explanation:—Where a document mentioned in clause (b) is registered under the Indian Registration Act 1908, it shall be conclusive evidence of the fact of his being an Arya Samajist and no evidence shall be admissible to prove the contrary.

SAFEGUARDS

No marriage between Arya Samajists shall be invalid or shall be deemed ever to have been invalid by reason of the parties having belonged to different castes or sub-castes of Hindus or to different religions, any law or usage or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

For purposes of succession all inter-marriages referred to in this Act shall be deemed to be marriages between persons of the same caste of (Dwijas) the twice born Hindus.

GOKAK MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS POSTPONED

Sequel To Irregularities in Electoral Roll

(From A Correspondent)

GOKAK, By mail.

The Commissioner S. D. in his notification No. Mun. B. 84 dated 17th instant, states that whereas complaints have been received alleging that fraudulent omissions and entries were deliberately made in the electoral roll, an enquiry was made with the result that the allegations were proved to be well-founded, it is hereby notified that the current term of the office of the councillors of the Gokak Municipality shall be extended by six months. The Collector has been requested to cancel the programme of the elections already fixed by him.

The triennial elections of the Gokak Municipality were fixed on the 22nd of this month. Now the Collector had to cancel the programme of the elections.

It should be noted in this connection that the Commissioner S. D. had sent Mr. Halady, the Assistant Collector, and Mr. Patil, Personal Assistant, to the Collector to make the local enquiry, and a searching enquiry was held for a week

PAPER FACTORY IN MYSORE STATE

BANGALORE, Aug. 20.

The Government of Mysore are now considering a proposal for opening a paper factory at Bhadravathi.

It is stated that a preliminary examination of the possibilities of such a factory has proved satisfactory and that it has been found that Bhadravathi (where the Mysore Works are located) will be the most suitable site for a paper factory in the State.—United Press.

POLICE HUNT ABSCONDER

Force Of 500 Comb Jungle Near Poona To Capture Wanted Pathan

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, August 21.

On receipt of information that Mirdad Shah, an absconding Pathan, was seen in the jungle at the foot of the Parvati Hills, a Police force of 500 strong of the City Police and that summoned from the Headquarters, cordoned the jungle and combed it exhaustively for over nine hours, beginning from 3 o'clock early this morning.

Police Chief, Mr. O'Gorman, with the help of Headquarters' Inspector Mr. Thornhill, City Inspector Lumley and a posse of sergeants and sub-inspectors personally manoeuvred the operations.

The police hope to lay their hands on Mirdad Shah before this evening. Police parties under Sergeants and Sub-Inspectors have left by motor for the surrounding country-side. The Police operations have created a great stir in the City.

C. P. DELIMITATION IMBROGLIO

Hindi Districts To Convene Conference Next Week

JUBBULPORE, August 21.

Due to the dissension of opinion among the members of the Central Provinces Legislative Council, the question of the allocation of seats in the next Provincial Legislature, as it will be constituted according to the new reforms, has taken a serious turn. The bitter and unqualified attacks which the members from Berar have made against their neighbouring districts in general and against the Hindi-speaking districts in particular, during the last session of the C. P. Legislative Council, have further embittered the feelings of the public, residing in the C. P. Hindi districts and the public of those districts have begun to suspect the "bona fides" of the Local Government also as regards giving weightage to Berar at the cost of the C. P. Hindi districts.

In order to consider the situation which has thus arisen in the province, due to the adamant attitude of the members from Berar and to devise means to tackle the problem, a meeting of the prominent and influential publicmen of the C. P. Hindi districts has been called here during the last week of this month.—United Press.

SIR H. STEPHENSON RESUMES CHARGE

RANGOON, August 20.

Sir Hugh Stephenson returned here via Calcutta after four months leave and resumed charge as Governor this afternoon.

Mr. I. G. Lloyd assumed office as Finance Member, vice Sir Thomas Couper, resigned. Sir Thomas is at present staying at the Government House for a few days before proceeding home.—A.P.

Vaccine Institute Director Dead

BELGAUM, August 20.

Dr. J. L. Pinto, Director, Vaccine Institute, Belgaum, died of heart failure this afternoon. He joined the Bombay Government. Health Department in 1920 and had been working as Director, Vaccine Institute since 1931. The funeral will take place to-morrow.—A.P.

NATIONALISTS' CONFERENCE

SIMLA, Aug. 20.

With reference to the proposed Congress Nationalist Party Conference at Ludhiana, Bhai Paramanand, M.L.A., whose name has been mentioned in this connection, informs the "United Press" that he was neither consulted about it nor does he know who the organisers of this Conference are. He has got nothing to do with it.—United Press.

CONGRESS AND OFFICES

There Is No Half-Way House, Says Chagla

NEW DELHI, Aug. 19.

The following are the views of Mr. M. C. Chagla on the acceptance of office by Congressmen, in the annual "Krishna" number of the "Daily Taj":—

'Our country is passing through one of the worst reactions in its recent political history. We seem to have been beaten on all fronts. A constitution which public has universally condemned, is being thrust down on our unwilling throats. The Communal Award which nationalist opinion regards as certain to split up India into so many hostile and mutually warring units, has been prominently enshrined in the Statute book. The Communal situation is distinctly and definitely worsening. The recent news from Lahore makes one almost despair about India's future. It undoubtedly gives a handle to the critics of this country that we are unfit for democratic government, because there is no unity on which such a government can be based.

The reaction is so great and the gloom so deep that some of the best minds in this country are retiring from public life, finding no ray of hope in thickly clouded skies. What is going to be the immediate future of Indian politics, and what shall be done to pierce those clouds, so that some clear sky and some God's sunshine may become visible?

TO SULK IS FATAL

I think we must start discussing the future on the assumption of certain established facts. The new Constitution is or very soon will be an established fact. The Communal Award is a 'fait accompli.' What is going to be our attitude towards the new Constitution and the Award?

I think the most fatal thing we can do is to sulk. Nothing is more suicidal in politics than to persist in an ostrich-like policy of refusing to face facts. The Congress has decided to capture the legislatures so that loyalists should not represent the country in them and pretend to speak on behalf of the country and assist the Government to place on the Statute Book legislation which could do irreparable harm to the interests of the people. If that is the Congress policy, logically how can you permit the offices to be captured by loyalists? If harm to the country can be done through the legislatures infinitely more harm can be done through the Ministry manned by people who are in opposition to all the progressive elements in the land. Either you non-co-operate in toto or you co-operate with all the energy you are capable of. There is no half-way house between these two positions.

TRY IT ON PROVINCIAL BASIS

With regards to the Award a serious attempt should be once more made to win over the Mussalmans to joint electorates. Instead of our trying to solve this problem on all-India lines, an attempt which has so persistently failed, we would now apply our minds to its solution on a provincial basis. The legislatures must be made to record a vote in favour of joint electorates. It will be a difficult and arduous task, but a task worthy of all the efforts that nationalists are capable of in this country, and I feel certain that once the Constitution begins to work, Mussalmans themselves will realise what a terrible mistake they have made in hitching their wagon to the star of separate electorates.—United Press.

Council Of State Bye-Election

RANGOON, August 20.

The nomination papers for the bye-election from the Burma General constituency to the Council of State, filed by Rao Bahadur M. C. Naidu, U. Kyaw Myint, and U. Aye for the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. P. C. D. Chari were scrutinised and found in order. The polling will take place on 12th September.—A.P.

FRONTIER GANG RAIDS VILLAGE

Burns Bazar, Kills Two Khans And One Hindu

NATHIAGALI, August 20.

According to a report received here, a large gang of raiders from the transborder region, at about two this morning, raided Battal village of northwest Hazara near the border, and burnt a bazaar and killed two Khans and one Hindu.—A.P.

ARMY OFFICER SENTENCED

Assaulted Bareilly Station-Master And Parcel Clerk

BAREILLY, Aug. 18.

Company Quarter-Master, Sergeant Shaw of the Loyal Regiment, Cawnpore, was fined Rs. 50, while Sergeant Major Wilcox of 25th Battery of Royal Artillery, Allahabad, was acquitted by the Railway Magistrate, Mr. Abdul Wajid, for alleged offence of having assaulted the assistant stationmaster and parcel clerk at Bareilly Station on the night of August 15.

They were charged under Section 121 of the Railway Act.—A.P.

RAW COTTON IN MADRAS PRESIDENCY

MADRAS, Aug. 19.

The receipts of loose cotton at presses and spinning mills in the Madras Presidency from 1st February, 1935, to 9th August, 1935, amounted to 352,172 bales of 400 lb. lint as against an estimate of 445,600 bales of the total crop of 1934-35. The receipts in the corresponding period of the previous year were 439,932 bales. 209,843 bales, mainly of pressed cotton, were received at the spinning mills and 93,503 bales were exported by sea while 37,765 bales were imported by sea mainly from Karachi and Bombay.

9 PER CENT OF INDIAN ACREAGE.

The average of the areas under cotton in the Madras Presidency during the five years ending 1933-34, has represented 9 per cent of the total area under cotton in India.

The area under cotton up to the 25th July, 1935, is estimated at 303,600 acres. When compared with the area of 198,400 acres estimated for the corresponding period of last year, it reveals an increase of 53 per cent.

500 Women Participate In Shravani Mahotsava

The Shravani Mahotsava was Celebrated in the Arya Kanya Maha Vidyalaya, Baroda, under the presidentship of Acharya Pt. Medhavrat. In the morning nearly 500 ladies and 200 gentlemen changed their threads. This function was unique because this is the only place where large number of ladies take the prohibited sutra. The Raksha bandhan was also celebrated in the evening when a Circl' Social was held.

The students of Arya Kumar Ashram, Baroda have decided to devote their Saturday and Sunday in Village propaganda. Last Saturday a party visited to Harni.

GOVERNOR'S VISIT TO NASIK

Cholera Upsets Plans Of Authorities For Welcome

(From Our Correspondent.)

NASIK, By mail.

Enthusiasm of local officials seems to have been somewhat damped by the spread of Cholera in a virulent form in the District, which has by now extended even to the city of Nasik itself which was so far safe, for the various programmes they had arranged in honour of the Governor of Bombay, on the occasion of his first visit to the district next week.

They have, it is understood, reluctantly to give up the idea of holding a rally of the boy scouts from all over the district as the parents of the Scouts in the city are reported to be opposed to the mixing of their children with those from the interior.

TROUBLE ONLY ECONOMIC

M. L. A. Says Loharu Durbar's Version Is Unconvincing & Makes Good Case For Inquiry

SIMLA, Aug. 19.

Captain Lal Chand, M.L.A., in the course of a statement which he has issued after reading the communique issued by the Loharu State Durbar, says:—

"For reasons of health I have not been able to visit the scene of tragedy and after the issue of what is known as the "leaders' statement" I was expecting a full and detailed statement by the Durbar. The Communique that has appeared in the Press, is, however, a disappointing document and has made out a good case for independent enquiry.

"The trouble is purely of economic nature and the authorities seem to have failed to realise that there is a limit to the paying capacity of the people, and the Nawab Bahadur has not improved matters by trying to show that a parallel government was being established. The Communique seems to blame outside agitators for this. Who these outside agitators are, it is not stated.

"So far as the Jat Mahasabha is concerned, it is not a political body and its activities are all of the "Rural uplift" type. Generally speaking it should be clearly understood that outside Jats do and will naturally feel for Loharu Jats or for the matter of that, for the Jats of any other State. But while they will help them in the redress of their grievances, they will equally readily help the administration against pernicious exploiters, if or when the Durbars bring the fact to their notice.

"I was pained to learn that Loharu Durbar sees sedition in Panchayats in the year 1935 when Government is organising the Panchayat institution through special officers.

"The only justification for firing given in the communique is that it seemed that Jats were prepared for a regular fight, a very strong case will have to be made out for killing ten persons (whose bodies have been brought to Bhiwani) and for injuring many more. Both the necessity for firing and the extent to which firing was resorted to, need impartial enquiry. Axes are described as weapons of war. Let the Nawab Bahadur ask any District Officer and he will be told that they are necessary implements of agriculture and are found in the house of every agriculturist.

"I am afraid the communique does not convince anybody here particularly, as we are asked to believe that the number of killed is three and not ten and the allegations contained in the leaders' statement are not denied.

"I may also add that the agrarian trouble in Indian States should in itself be a subject of enquiry by the Government of India, as early as possible, as there is danger of repercussion in in neighbouring districts.—United Press.

Change In Name Of Station

JUBBULPORE, Aug. 21.

In order to popularise the famous waterfall of the river Nerbudda and the Marble Rocks, and also to step the misjoinder in the names, the authorities of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway have changed the name of the railway station, which is the nearest station for going to the Marble Rocks from Meerganj to Bera Ghat which is 11 miles off Jubbulpore towards the Bombay side.—United Press.

Dr. Belwalkar Joins B. H. Varsity

BENARES, August 21.

Dr. Belvelkar of the Poona Research Institute has been appointed as the Head of the Sanskrit Department, Arts College, Benares Hindu University, in place of Prof. Nilkamal Bhattacharya, who died of Beri Beri about three months back.—United Press.

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